The Irish Times,
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No 198. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
BENEFIT of Mr. W. ELLERTON.
Arrangement of Miss Merriton, the celebrated Danseuse.
For Every Evening Mr. Ellerton, Mr. Bruce Norton.
On THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), DEC. 21st, 1859,
the Performance will commence with the celebrated Drama of
THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
Mr. W. Ellerton.
Mr. C. J. Heartwell.
After which the Burletta, entitled
NORMA TRAVESTIE.
Signor Ellertoudni.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT—Miss Merriton and the
Corps de Ballet.
To be followed by the laughable Farce of
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Mr. W. Ellerton.
Mrs. H. Webb.
To conclude with the Serio-Comic Drama, entitled
DICK TURPIN.
Mr. Bruce Norton.
Mr. W. Ellerton.
Private Boxes, 2l. 2s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second
Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
RETURN VISIT
OF THE
CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Under the Management of Mr. J. W. RAYNOR.
FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, DECEMBER 26.
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, whose Concerts in London (exceed-
ing 1000) and in the principal Provincial Cities of England, Ireland
and Scotland in Paris before the Emperor Napoleon III., the Em-
press Eugenie, and the Court of France, at the Tuileries, have been so
numerously attended, will give their Entertainment for a short period
in the above Hall.
Reserved and Numbered Seats .. .. 3s.
Unnumbered Seats .. .. 1s. 6d.
Gallery of the Hall and Promenade .. .. .. 1s.
Tickets and Places may be secure at BUSSELL'S Pianoforte Ware-
rooms, 70, Westmoreland-street.
Doors to Reserved and Unnumbered Seats, Front Entrance,
Dame-street; Promenade, Cavendish-row.
Rotunda Clock; Promenade, Cavendish-row.
On the FIRST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE will take place on
SATURDAY, December 31, commencing at Half-past Two.
Doors open at Half-past One.
For any inquiries, the New Song, "NELLY
GRAY," composed expressly by W. M. BALFE, Esq., for Mr. J. W.
RAYNOR, will be sung on the First Evening of the Christy's Minstrels'
Visit to Dublin, the 26th instant, at the Rotundo.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET,
On THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st instant,
And every Evening during the week,
PROFESSOR GLOVER,
(Editor of Moore's Irish Melodies),
Will give his READINGS and VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS of
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES,
Critical, Historical, and Suggestive Observations on the man-
ner of Singing them.
Also, Miscellaneous Selections from other eminent Composers.
Admission—One Shilling and Two Shillings. To commence at Eight
o'clock.
For particulars see Programme.
N.B.—Morning Performance on Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock.

PRIZE DRAWING OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,
IN SHARES OF
£100, £50, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50,
for the Improvement of
BARRINGTON'S HOSPITAL,
LIMERICK,
1860.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-Elect, 1860;
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff-Elect for 1860.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Doctor Gore, J.P., 79, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union principle, guaranteed by and
under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the
Mansion-House, LIMERICK, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of
FEBRUARY, 1860, commencing at Twelve o'clock, in the presence
of the Hospital Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the
public.
Application for Tickets to be made *as early as possible to Alder-*
man William Fitzgerald, Mayor-elect, 116, *George-street, Limerick*,
enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, *with the name and address of*
the applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.
Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the
Subscribers the amounts respectively obtained.
Of the 10 in this Drawing there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred
and Seven less than in the one lately drawn at Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor-Elect }
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff-Elect } Trustees.
W. R. GORE, M.D. and J.P., Surgeon to the Hospital, Hono-
rary Secretary.
Limerick, 16th Dec., '59.

WOODCOCK, WHITE, & CO. inform the Public, that
their ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY
the 26th instant, the day after Christmas-Day.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
All Catholic Friends, come to the debate in the Fishamble-street
Room, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21st, 1859, at Half-past
Seven o'clock.
Subject.—Is there a Purgatory?—(Continued.)
The Chair will be taken by MORGAN will (God willing) preside.
Tickets to be sold only for money, how hard is the lot of the poor!
Hear St. James—"Hearken, my dearest brethren: hath not God
chosen the poor in this world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom
which God hath promised to them that love him?"—James ii. 5, Ro-
man Catholic bible.
How can any human Catholic have peace in his soul if he be-
lieves in the doctrine of purgatory?
Did not our Lord say to the thief on the cross, "This day thou
shalt be with me in Paradise"?—Luke xxiii. 43, Roman Catholic
bible.
Roman Catholic friends, the blood of Jesus Christ is the only ex-
piation for sin, and the Holy Spirit the only One who can
purify the soul. When God pardons the sinner, He pardons him
fully.
All Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

NEW MOLYNEUX CHURCH AND ASYLUM
FOR BLIND FEMALES,
UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.
PATRONESS—Lady M. Forester. PATRON—Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.
TRUSTEES.
The Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ossory. John Fry, Esq.
Rev. W. Cleaver. Henry Shaw, Esq.
Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D. Francis Low, Esq.
James F. Caldbeck, Esq., J.P. Robert G. Collis, Esq.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P., 11, Merrion-square. H. Maguire, Esq., Garville-terrace, Rathgar.
Alderman Bergin, Bart., 9, Fitzwilliam-square. J. Boyce, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Mount-street.
Major-General Frith, 85, Waterloo-road. E. Wright, Esq., Esq., LL.D., Floraville, Donnybrook-road.
Colonel Phibbs, 9, Trivoli-terrace, Dunleary. W. Hughes, Esq., 31, Upper Leeson-street.
Henry Neal, Esq., Elm Park, Merrion. W. Healy, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 96, Harcourt-street.
Sir T. I. Wilde, Esq., F.R.S.I., 1, Merrion-square, North. J. H. Sawyer, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., 137, Stephen's-green.
Rev. Archdeacon, Esq., 29, Upper Leeson-street. A. Hardwicke, Esq., 11, Molesworth-street.
Rev. Dr. Churchill, Esq., M.D., Stephen's-green. E. Carmichael, Esq., Longford-terrace, Monkstown.
Rev. T. P. Wight, Esq., 45, Upper Leeson-street. M. W. O'Connor, Esq., 6, Leinster-street.
Rev. J. Smyth, Esq., Stephen's-green, North. CHAPLAINS.
Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., 24, Upper Leeson-street. Rev. M. Neligan, A.B., Wellington-road.
The Committee being resolved, God willing, to commence the building of the New Molyneux Asylum and Church immediately, the friends of the undertaking are earnestly requested to forward their Collections and Contributions to any of the Committee, or to have same lodged in any of the following Banks, to the credit of the New Molyneux Asylum Building Fund, viz.:—
Messrs. Boyle, Low, & Co., College-green.
The Royal Bank, Foster-place.
Messrs. LaTouche & Co., Castle-street.
Provincial Bank, William-street.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of
humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the ob-
jects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient
operation.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that un-
less a humane public will come forward with that assistance which
the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be
compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions
for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received
by any of the committee; by the Bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-
street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L.
Farmer; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 68, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed
Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a
SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many
of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for
either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossess-
ing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. CLINTON, 76, Thames-
street, London.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
On 24th, 25th, and 26th DECEMBER, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class RETURN
TICKETS will be issued from all stations, at a
SINGLE FARE for the DOUBLE JOURNEY,
and will be available for Return by any Train (according to Class) up
to and including TUESDAY, the 27th DECEMBER, 1859; and 1st
and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS (at the usual Fares) issued from
FRIDAY, the 23rd, to MONDAY, the 26th DECEMBER, 1859, will
be available up to and including MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 1860.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
5th December, 1859.

THOMAS NORTH AND SON
Invite the attention of purchasers to their Stock of
GOLD WATCHES,
Of prices varying from £6. Every Watch is carefully examined and
timed, so as to avoid any disappointment to customers, and none are
allowed into Stock that cannot be fully and freely guaranteed.
Silver Watches, from £2 10s.
THOMAS NORTH AND SON,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE VICEREGAL COURT, &c.,
6, GRAFTON-STREET, three doors from Stephen's-green.]

Houses and Lands.

MRS. HARRICKS, Retiring from Business, will dis-
pose of the interest in the House, 35, WESTMORELAND-
STREET, or will set it at an Annual Rent.

Lodgings.

BOARD and Lodgings, or Lodgings without Board.
Wanted, by a Young Man, who is engaged at business all day.
The vicinity of Sackville-street preferred. Please address, "B. B.,"
Office of this Paper, stating terms.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five
minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back
Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attend-
ance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated
with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and
partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. R. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Auction.

PEREMPTORY SALE of Superior HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE and EFFECTS, manufactured by the best makers
in Dublin, within the last three years.
Mr. J. H. HALL begs to announce to the Furniture Traders, Families
Furnishing, and the Public, that he is instructed to Remove the whole
of the Furniture of a large House to the
ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION,
College-street, for convenience of Sale
BY AUCTION,
(under circumstances precluding the slightest reservation), on FRI-
DAY, DEC. 23, at 11 o'clock.
The Bedroom Furniture embraces a large Mahogany Wardrobe,
handsome fourpost Bedstead with hangings, and all the appropriate
Sidings; Chevral and Toilet Glasses, Marble top Wash Stand and
Dressing Table to match; Bed Steps, Carpets, Mahogany Chest of
Drawers, &c., &c. Three other Secondary Bedrooms fully furnished,
including Mahogany and painted Albert Bedsteads, clean Feather
Beds, Hair Mattresses, large Witney Blankets, Marseilles and Knotted
Quilts, Mahogany and painted Chests of Drawers, Tables, Stands
Toilet Glasses, and the usual requisites.
The Drawingroom Furniture is of solid Walnut and Rosewood
Loungers, Easy Chairs, and 12 small Chairs covered in rich silk and
Utrecht velvet en suite, upholstered in superior workmanship.
A Brilliant-Toned Cottage Pianoforte, in Walnut Case, possessing
all the latest improvements; Music Stool, and Canterbury; Loo, Card,
and occasional Tables, in Walnut and Rosewood; rich Brussels Car-
pets and Rugs, Fenders and Irons, large size Chimney Glasses, with
brilliant plates; a richly Carved Sideboard, with plate glass back and
panels; with marble top, rich China and Glass, and many valuable
items.
The Parlour and Library Furniture consists of sets of Chairs in
leather, Loungers in ditto, and in haircloth, Easy Chairs, Loo and
Dining Table, Chefforers, Cabinet Pianoforte in Mahogany Case, Win-
dow Curtains with poles, &c.
The Kitchen and Culinary Furniture consists of a large Deal
Dresser, and a variety of Miscellaneous Property too numerous to con-
vey in the limits of an advertisement, which will be arranged for view
on Thursday, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.
Auctioneer's fees, 5 per cent, payable by purchasers.
JOSEPH H. HALL, Auctioneer,
20, Eustace-street.

Horses.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
THE STALLIONS,
"WINDISCHGRATZ" AND "DE RUYTER,"
AND THE FOLLOWING
BROOD MARES AND FOALS.
MARES SERVED BY "WINDISDISCHGRATZ."
1. Lady Audrey (dam of Actæon), by Pantaloon, out of Kirtle, sis-
ter to Green Mantle.
2. The Queen, by Slane (sister to the Merry Monarch, Winner
of the Derby in 1845.)
3. De Ginkel's Dam, by Irish Birdcatcher, out of Retrospect; Pas-
time, by Partisan, &c.
4. Polka, by Emilius, dam Tarantella, by Tramp.
5. Farthingale, by Cotherstone, out of Cloak, Green Mantle, &c.
6. Mrs. Humby, by Napier, dam Corelia, by St. Nicholas.
7. Quotation, by Annandale, out of Dipththong, by Emilius; Ophelia
by Bedlamite.
8. The Medal, by Pantaloon, out of the Model, by Birdcatcher or
Simoon.
9. Fraulein, by De Ruyter, dam Netherton Maid, by Sheet Anchor.
10. Gloriana, by Touchstone, dam by Pienipo.
11. Albatross, by Sheet Anchor, out of Streatlam Sprite, by Physi-
cian; Gibside Fairy, &c.
SERVED BY "DE RUYTER."
1. Light of the Harem, by Magpie, out of Gramachree, sister to Irish
Birdcatcher.
2. Slipshod (dam of Butterfly, Slut, &c.) by Slane, out of Mrs. Mala-
prop, Caroline, by Walton, &c.
SERVED BY "GREY FLOYER."
1. The Sphynx, by the Ugly Buck, out of Medea, by Whisker.
SERVED BY "BRYAN O'LYNN."
1. Ally Croker (dam of Chief Baron Nicholson) by Albemarle, out
of Egeria, by Emilius.
FOALS OF 1859.
1. Magyar, ch. colt, by Windischgratz, out of Fraulein.
2. Romany Rye, ch. c. by do. out of Polka.
3. Amine, b. filly, by do. out of Light of the Harem.
4. Marie, ch. f. by do. out of Marietta.
5. Lotti, b. f. by do. out of Farthingale,
6. The Stunner, br. f. by do. out of Gloriana.
7. Slowen, ch. c. by De Ruyter, out of Slipshod.
8. Puffin, b. c. by De Ruyter or Windischgratz, out of Albatross.
9. Wyon, b. c. by De Ruyter, out of The Medal.
10. Ambiguity, b. f. by De Ruyter, out of The Sphynx.
For price, &c., apply to MERVYN ARCHDALL, Esq.; or HENRY
HEFFENSTALL, Stud Groom, Castle Archdall, Enniskillen.

Money.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100
to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the
BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of
other Offices of equal long standing and respect bility.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Insurances.

THE VICTORIA LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF LONDON
Grants LOANS at Five per Cent. on Approved PERSONAL SECURITIES,
and also on REAL ESTATE, in connection with Life Assurances.
Agent, THEODORE CRONHELM, Solicitor,
No. 9, Eustace-street.

THE PUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
FOR EFFECTING
LIFE INSURANCES AND INVESTMENTS,
ON LARGE OR SMALL SUMS OF MONEY,
IN CONNECTION WITH
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.
CAPITAL £100,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH,
WITH A DEPOSIT OF 5s.
CHIEF OFFICES, 47, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
DIRECTORS.
SIR PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet, Herts.
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange-road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave-place, Eaton-square.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY,
21, Hanover-square.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of
Actuaries.
THIS ASSOCIATION presents to Insurers and investors of Capital the
choice of many advantageous plans suited to the community gene-
rally. It undertakes several branches of Life Insurance, for which
Tables have been prepared; it also developes a system of Investment
which enables the small, as well as the large, capitalist to employ
any amount of money at a high rate of interest, combined with solid
security.
LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The system of Life Insurance adopted by this Association differs
entirely from that of ordinary Life Insurance Institutions. It is a
modification of the admirable suggestions of Dr. FARR, laid down in
the Twelfth Report of the Registrar-General; and it embraces, as a
salient feature, a thorough and continuous audit. Its chief objects
are:—
1. To give every Insurer the highest order of security for his
policy.
2. To enable him to cease his insurance at any time, and receive
its full value for every premium paid.
3. To make a Life Policy an available floating security for finan-
cial purposes.
In order to secure these advantages to Insurers, the whole of the
Nett Premiums paid by Policy-holders are invested in Government
Securities, in the names of Trustees, on behalf of such Policy-
holders. The Nett Premiums amount to four-fifths of the gross sums
paid. The Trustees act under the powers of a special trust-deed, a
copy of which is supplied to each Policy-holder.
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.
This Department consists of two branches—viz., Capital Stock De-
partment, and Deposit Department—the chief features of each will be
best seen under separate headings.
I.—AS TO CAPITAL STOCK.
The Capital of the Association is £100,000, in shares of £1 each,
with a deposit of five shillings on every share subscribed. The
powers of the Deed of Constitution enable the Directors, with the
consent of the Shareholders, to extend the Capital to One Million
Pounds.
The practice of the early Insurance Companies was to *concentrate*
their capital into shares, sometimes as much as £500 each with £50
paid up; this necessitated a restricted proprietary body, and conse-
quently a restricted area of interest and support amongst the public.
The Directors of this Association recognise the fact, that a large mea-
sure of success can only be attained by welding together, as it were,
into one mass as shareholders, insurers, and agents, persons occupying
various positions in the social scale. Thus, therefore, they seek the
co-operation, as Shareholders, not only of the professional, but also of
the trading and industrial classes. Very few commercial undertakings
offer to investors a more steady or remunerative return for capital
than well-constituted Insurance Institutions.
As the most recent instance of "the steady and increasing return
for capital," the Directors cite the fact that the "City of London
Life Assurance Society," to which Mr. Farrance (Managing Director
of this Company) was Actuary, transferred their business, after fifteen
years existence, to the "Eagle Life Office" on the 27th October instant,
and that such transfer, after providing for the policy-holders, and for
all other interests, *secured to the Shareholders the return of all their*
capital, with a bonus addition of twenty-five per cent., they having
received interest at five per cent. during the whole period of its exis-
tence.
The advantages presented to Shareholders in this Association are:—
1. A guaranteed interest of five per cent. on all paid-up capital.
This will include the dividends in Consols, Stock (half the Ca-
pital by the Deed of Trust being invested in Consols), and
be paid before profits are reckoned. This is regarded as work-
ing expense.
2. Twenty per cent. of the profits will be distributed rateably
amongst the Shareholders every year after the first division.
3. Liability practically limited, by means of the provisions of
the Deed of Settlement, to the amount of the capital sub-
scribed.
2. AS TO DEPOSITS.
Deposits made by special agreement for fixed periods can be with-
drawn without notice. Deposits will also be received and interest al-
lowed thereon, at the following rates until further notice:—
With one month's notice of withdrawal 2½ per cent. per annum.
" two " " 3 "
" three " " 3½ "
" six months and upwards " 4 "
LOANS.
A liberal system of Loans, on approved personal or other securities,
will be carried on by the Association.
All applications for Shares, &c., to be made to G. J. FARRANCE,
Managing Director, 47, Charing-cross.
Public and Private Agents wanted, in London, and in every
part of the United Kingdom.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE
COMPANY,
64, PRINCE'S-STREET, EDINBURGH.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
THE BOOKS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR CLOSE ON
THE 31ST OF DECEMBER NEXT.
POLICIES OPENED *after* THAT DATE WILL NOT
PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS OF THIS
YEAR.
THE PROFIT ASCERTAINED AND ALLOCATED
AT LAST INVESTIGATION AMOUNTED TO
£136,000.
All the privileges now afforded by the most respectable offices, such
as—referring Policies of all contingencies except payment of
premium—permitting travelling and residing abroad—accepting
payment of renewal premium after days of grace, where any reason-
able cause is shown for non-payment—making advances on Policies,
&c.—are granted by this Office.
RIFLE CORPS.
Policies not affected by the Assured joining Volunteer Rifle Corps.
DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
November, 1859.
Dublin Branch, 67, Upper Sackville-street; James Hamilton, Resi-
dent Secretary.
Local Agents: Henry Downes, 8, College-green; David Rogerson,
25, Usher's-quay.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE
AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street,
Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
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JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
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Waterloo-place.
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D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poutney-hill, City
H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bassishaw-square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Hailbury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street Lincoln'
Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq. 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-
square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq, Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq. 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's
Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
W. T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C., 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place,
Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and
13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endow-
ment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the
advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by
reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of
upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accu-
mulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand
Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY
VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted*
by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable
as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen
difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved
from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features ap-
ply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose
age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to
the Society not less than four years' premiums.
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED.
If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds
the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first
been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest
in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance
within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra
rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an In-
sured being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next
premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days
of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for pay-
ment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the
Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the
Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has
not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up
his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a
Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per
cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if
insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the pre-
miums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29
years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable
longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present
Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not
received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a
Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100,
being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free
Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render
it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the sur-
render of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every in-
formation may be obtained on application to any of the Company's
Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM
STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

Medical.

EPILEPSY AND ITS CURE.
DOCTOR COLLISSON, who devotes his attention especially to
this Disease, may be consulted personally, by appointment, at his
town residence, 41, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin, or by letter, en-
closing stamp for reply, to Thornberry House, Kilgobbin, County
Dublin. The efficacy of the remedy is no novelty, based on mere as-
sertion. It has been published in the daily press for fourteen years
past, with numerous stated deliverances from Epilepsy wholly unpa-
ralleled, supported by such abundant and authentic proofs as may en-
able any inquirer, without previous exposure, to decide on the expedi-
ency of embracing the remedy, and judge whether it has not been
the means (under God) of rescuing many from hopeless misery and
an early grave. All correspondence strictly private.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous,
Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful
Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c., and having great experience
during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimo-
nials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring con-
fidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee
a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the
above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not re-
quire confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those
dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in
those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated,
neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay
Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their cure without
a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of
their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night.
On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Cards.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt
the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef,
Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything
in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and
9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the
very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1821.
JOHN PORTEOUS' GENERAL PRINTING-OFFICE
Removed from 19, Moore-street, to 26, MARLBOROUGH-
STREET.
Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, &c.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style
(one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s
Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving
Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVON,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO
MR. GOODLAND,
84, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with
Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very
superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of line and Militia
Regiments.

WIGAN COAL.—The Subscriber continues to sell his
best Wigan Coal, FREE FROM SLACK, at 13s. 6d. per ton.
Delivered in town at 14s., Weight Guaranteed, and no other charges
to pay.
H. KINAHAN, 4, LOWER JERVIS-STREET, DUBLIN.
21st December, 1859.

PLATE, CROWN, and SHEET GLASS,
SHADES, DOMES, LEADS, OILS,
CHEMICALS, CEMENT and PLASTER,
With Best Newcastle Screened COALS,
and Founders' COKE, on Sale, in any quantity,
At WALTER BURKE'S,
93, MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, and
54, NORTH WALL QUAY, DUBLIN.

FRED. LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly
perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled.
Every Genuine Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—
Inferior to none.
May be had of all Venders in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

JUVENILE CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
Respectfully call the attention of their Customers to their present
new and varied Stock of
BOYS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising all the leading Styles in
OVERCOATS, CAPES, WALKING AND EVENING DRESS,
SCHOOL SUITS, &c.,
All of which M'B., C., and Co. can recommend with confidence.

Publications.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE
WEEKLY PAPER,
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"
A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of
which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published
every Saturday.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the
Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Com-
mercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets,
and other events of interest of the week; together with all the
Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as
a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of
the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its
Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its
Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains
will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged
want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which
will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Com-
munity.
To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and
the Proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that super
liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily cotemporary,
THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ire-
land.
Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

STAMPED.	£	s.	d.	UNSTAMPED.	£	s.	d.
Yearly	0	17	6	Yearly	0	13	0
Half-yearly	0	9	0	Half-yearly	0	6	6
Quarterly	0	4	6	Quarterly	0	3	3

Price 4d.; by Post 5d.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
2nd Edition enlarged.
THE LAW DEFINED
AS BETWEEN
MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND,
By GEORGE POWELL.
Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in
Dublin.
To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET
opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous cir-
culation. A Nervous sufferer having been effectually cured
of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude,
and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL
GUIDE, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for
the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore,
send post free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps, a
copy of the book, containing every information required. Address
James Wallace, Esq., Willford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-
square, London, W.C.

Music.

A CHRISTMAS MUSICAL PRESENT.
Just Published, Price 1s. 3d.,
"THE

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

THE ALBERT OVERCOAT

This is a close-fitting smart WINTER OVERCOAT, fits gracefully, and shows off the figure to advantage.

Gentlemen's, 30s. to 45s. | Youths' and Juvenile Depot, 25s. 6d. to 42s.

In DRESS, FROCK, WALKING and LOUNGE COATS, the Proprietor has introduced an entire new assortment, the design and manufacture of which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Gentlemen's, 20s. to 60s. | Youths', 15s. 6d. to 28s.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS, Patronised by the Queen. SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Working Jeweller, &c.

A variety of Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low prices.

ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

My Stock will be found to contain an extensive variety of new and elegant articles of Jewellery, in Gold and Silver, suitable as Christmas Presents, which I have produced especially to supply this season's demand, and of which I respectfully solicit an early inspection.

C. RANKIN, Jeweller and Manufacturer of Ornaments of Hair-Jewellery, 12, NASSAU-STREET.

N.B.—Watches, Jewellery, and Plate Repaired. Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS TRY P. SAMWAYS FANCY REPOSITORY, No. 6, LOWER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS. H. SAMUELSON, Working Watch and Clock Maker, 1, DUKE STREET, late of 12, Nassau-street, Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public that he has removed to No. 1, DUKE-STREET, within one door of Grafton-street, where he is supplied with an assortment of Watches, Chains, and Clocks, which he offers at very moderate prices, with every possible engagement. He also continues to execute Repairs of Watches and Clocks in the most efficient manner.

Gold Watches, made either by Motts or Moullnie a Geneve, from £8 8s. upwards.

Second-class, but good serviceable Gold Watches, from £6.

Silver Watches, from £2 10s. upwards.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. J. N. CLARENDON Has on hands a choice collection of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, suited for the present Season, which he offers on a reduced scale till the end of January, 1860. 12, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN, and 98, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN. Watches taken in exchange. Gold and Silver bought. (Late of Mr. M'Master's.)

MOST IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES AND HOUSEKEEPERS. A constant Staff of Workmen kept on the Premises, for the Repairs of Kitchen Furniture, Bells and Locks; also Plumbers, Gasfitters, Masons, and Carpenters, ready on the shortest notice. JOHN MAGUIRE, Manufacturing Ironmonger, Brushmaker, Gasfitter, Plumber, and Bellhanger, 10, DAWSON-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

The English Funds have been dull to-day at the prices of yesterday, and are likely to continue so for some time, as coming on the close of the year, and the holidays at this time of the year, cause the Funds to exhibit great dulness, from which no recovery is looked for until January dividend on Consols have been paid, and the Congress has decided upon some plans for the future peace of Europe. In this market Consols were not quoted for cash, for account a sixteenth advanee took place; New Threes maintained yesterday's price for cash, not quoted for account; no dealings recorded in Local or Railway Debentures to-day; in Joint-Stock Bank—Hibernians for sale; Nationals and Royals steady; in Steam Shares—City of Dublin £100 Shares advanced £1; Ship BuildingShares wanted; Dundalk Steam for sale; in Miscellaneous Shares—Canal Stock declined an eighth for account; National Insurance for sale; Patriotics wanted; Gas Shares for sale; in Mines—Carysforts are for sale; Connerrees advanced 6d. a share, and in good demand at it; General Mines declined 10s., and were rather firm at the price; Mining Company of Ireland steady; Wicklow Coppers declined an eighth; in Railways—Ballymenas asked for; County Downs steady; Cork and Bandons steady at last prices; Cork and Passage wanted; Belfast Junctions steady; Drogheda sellers at par; Kingstown Stock steady; Wicklow sellers at last price; Dundalks buyers at 15; Cashel Stock advanced 5s. for cash, and 10s. for account; South Easterns and Killarneys for sale; Midlands steady; Kilkenny Stock asked for; Limericks declined 5s. for account; in Preference Railway Shares—Drogheda 5 per cents. are asked for; Wicklows and Dundalks steady; Cashel 4 per cents. experienced a good deal of fluctuation to-day, and at the close declined 7s. 6d. on the highest price of the day.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account 95¾
New Threes, ... 95⅝
NOON FUNDS.
Consols, Money 95¾
Consols for Account, ... shut.
New Threes, ... 95⅝
ONE P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money 95 9/16
Account, ...
New Threes 95⅝
12.30 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money 95⅝
Account, ...
New Threes 95⅝
CLOSING PRICES.
Consols, Money 95⅝
Account ... ...
NewThrees 95⅝

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½; Caledonians, 98½; Chester and Holyhead, 56½; Eastern Counties, 58½ 9; Great Northern, 100½; Great Northern, A, 94½ 5/8; Great Western, 69½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 10½; Great Southern and Western, 111 12; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99½; London and North Western, 96½; London and South Western, 97½ 8; Leeds Northern, 69½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 58½ 9; Midland, 106½ 9/16; North British, 62½; South Eastern, 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94½ 5; York and North Midland, 79 9. Consols closed steady at 95¾. Shares are dull and weak at the above quotations. Sheffields and Glasgow only firm markets. Canadian steady. French dull.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Funds remain unaltered in price, and there is no revival in business. In Share market there is also an entire absence of animation. British Railway Shares steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The approach of the Christmas holidays has caused business in the Stock Exchange to relapse into a quiet state. The demand for money was brisker to-day; very few bills were discounted below bank minimum. The telegram received to-day from Amsterdam reports a decline of 1 per cent. in Austrian securities. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day for exportation. The whole of the £272,000 by the Norfolk has now been purchased for the Continent, and the supply by Vigo and Africa will also be sent away. Foreign exchanges this afternoon experienced no alteration worthy of notice.

(*Times City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The English funds have been dull and inactive to-day, but closed with a slightly improved tone. The applications for discount at the Bank were numerous to-day, and are likely to continue rather heavy till the end of the year. The daily amount absorbed by the public for revenue and other payments being considerable. The Railway market has again been very inactive, and several of the leading British descriptions closed at a slight decline; market, however, continues to possess considerable inherent strength from the absorption of Stock by the public at the late settlement, the absence of supplies of any consequence, and the prospect of continued favourable traffic returns in the ensuing [illegible]

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST, December 21.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols ... ...
Ditto for new account 8th December, ... 94½
Ditto for new account 9th January, ...
New 3 per Cent. Stock 94½
Ditto for account, 8th December 94½
Ditto for new account, 9th January ... ...

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank, £25 paid, ...
National Bank, £25 paid ... ... 32½ xd
... ... 60½

STEAM.

City of Dublin Shares of 1856, £100 paid 91½
City of Dublin, 50l. paid 45½
Dublin and Liverpool Steamship Building Redeemable Shares of £40 43
Dundalk (Limited), £10 paid... ... ... 12 x d

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consumer's Gas Company, £7 paid 9

MINES.

Carnafort Mining Company (Limited) 10s paid ... 10s 6d
Ditto account, ... 10s
Connoree Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) 10s paid 17s 9d, 17s
General Mining Co. of Ireland, (limited) account, £4 paid 4½

RAILWAYS.

Cork and Bandon, £50 paid 13½
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid 44
Dublin and Drogheda £75 ... ... 74½
Dublin and Kingstown, half shares, ... 48½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, £30 paid 15½
Great Southern and Western, account, £100 paid ... 112½
Killaroy Junction £12 paid, account, ... 14½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £50 paid ... 27
Waterford and Limerick, £50 paid 20½
Ditto account 20½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent, perpetual, ... 6½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent, perpetual £10 paid, Class A ... ...
Ditto, Class B 10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual £100 paid 10

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock

The next account day for shares will be the 31st December. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—DECEMBER 21ST. Morning Tide 8-15. Evening 8-48.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of exhibitions, Performances, &c.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET—Professor Glover's Readings and Vocal Illustrations of the Irish Melodies. To commence at Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Closed till the 26th inst., when the Christmas Pantomime will be produced.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Orphan of Geneva;" "Norma Travestie;" "Aunt Charlotte's Maid;" to conclude with "Dick Turpin."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good fai'h.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

In reply to "A Friend to the Poor, Kingstown," we shall be glad to insert a communication from her on the subject of Lent, in the form of a letter addressed to the Editor.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, December 17, amounted to 50,854 copies, making an average of 8,475 copies daily.

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 1, VICTORIA-TERRACE, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET. Sale of Modern Household Furniture, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 161, CAPEL-STREET. Sale of Household Furniture, and a variety of Miscellaneous Property. To commence at 11 o'clock.

AT 8, D'OLIER-STREET. Continuation of extensive sale of Books, Bookcases, Drawers, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT HEYTESBURY-STREET. Sale of Household Furniture, Plated Ware, Clock, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD TO-MORROW.

AT 50, WESTLAND-ROW. Sale of Horses, Cabs, Cars, Figures, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY. Sale of choice Wines, in lots to suit purchasers. To commence at 3 o'clock.

AT DONNYBROOK, CO. DUBLIN. Extensive sale of Household Furniture, Horses, Car, Harness, &c. To commence at 11 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Beg to announce, that they have selected from their stock, and marked at HALF PRICE a large Variety of DRESSES and MANTLES, some of this season's, but principally of last season's patterns and styles which are well suited for the above purpose, and much better value than the low-priced goods generally sold.

N.B.—An early inspection is solicited.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN will effect a saving of Twenty per cent. by ordering their CIVIL CLOTHING from BROWNE AND PAYNE, MERCHANT TAILORS, 12, & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS, DRAPERS, MILITARY AND COURT TAILORS, 2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN, Respectfully informs Noblemen and Gentlemen visiting the city, that their present stock of WINTER GOODS has been selected and imported from some of the most eminent West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and will be found, in quality and prices, well deserving the attention of Cash Purchasers.

Naval and Military Outfits executed on the shortest notice, and in strict conformity to the Admiralty and Whitehall regulations, much under London Prices.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

A GOVERNMENT whose States consist of various distinct nationalities can only retain its unity by respecting the historical predilections of the various races which compose it. The Empire of Austria is a composite State, made up of sixteen greater States and some smaller Principalities. Of these, the Magyars of Asiatic race count some six or seven millions; from the earliest period their Government has been aristocratic, and the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, was but the chief of an assembly of nobles. From the earliest period the Hungarians have steadily opposed any increase in the King's prerogative; even rejecting proffered advantages through a fear that, by accepting them, the wedge of Royal authority should be allowed to penetrate. Joseph II., utterly regardless of the moral aspects of his Dependencies, despotically compelled all to yield to his scheme of centralisation. His was a great experiment. His object was undoubtedly to fuse, if he could, the various races which composed his Empire into one homogeneous whole. The result was a violent reaction and hostility among the various races. Sclavonics began to hate Magyars, and Germans detested Italians. Centralisation became administrative rather than governmental, and the chief source of safety for the House of Hapsburg was found in the mutual distrust of the subjects over whom they ruled.

Eleven years since the Hungarians revolted against the centralising system of the Empire, rather than against the Emperor. They were victorious in three pitched battles, and were finally overcome, partly by treachery, and partly by a Russian invasion. Since that period Hungary has been fretful and discontented. The Protestants, who alone were loyal as the last outbreak, are chiefly insulted now, and Benedik, with 50,000 men, is sent to wipe out by the blood of Austrian subjects the ignominious stains which Austria has received in Italy.

The cause is this. The Protestant Church of Hungary claims the right to arrange its own internal forms of government. Under the reigns of preceding Princes, the Hungarian Protestants have been imprisoned, fined, tortured, hanged, or hunted like wild beasts; still they maintain their form of church government. The last synod which the Protestant Church was enabled to hold took place in 1791, but the Government refused permission to its assembling under the Relief Act. Its [illegible] have repeatedly found [illegible] to be suspended at the pre-

crisis. States that the position of the Church has been abnormal, in one sense being tolerated by the State, and in another persecuted. The Austrian centralising Cabinet, under the control of Jesuit influence, always professed an intention of regulating the relation of the Protestant Church and the State. When the rebellion broke out, eleven years since, the State interfered with a vengeance. Haynau accused the Protestants of being the authors of the revolt, though they did not, to any extent, join in it. By one sweeping measure he deposed the four superintendents of the Protestant Church, and all the general and district inspectors. Repeatedly have the Protestants entreated that Haynau's ordinances should be repealed, but in vain. Two years since the State proposed a totally new organisation for the Church, and in September last published what is called the "Imperial Patent." By this patent some concessions are granted, but they cannot be accepted, for the Patent takes away all right from the Protestants of regulating their internal government, and vests the initiative of all rule and change in the person of a Roman Catholic minister of religion. If Lord Palmerston should vest the government of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland in the hands of Colonel Sibthorp, and should depose the Romish Episcopate, and regulate how that Church was hereafter to be governed, we should have some idea of the treatment the Protestant Hungarian Church receives at the hands of Austria.

From the Revolution in 1849, the Hungarians gained two things---the abolition of the tyrannical power of the nobles, and the cessation of vassalage. Until lately the country has been governed by military law, and the *Concordat* prevents the publication of Protestant opinion. In reading the items of intelligence which come from Pesth, one would suppose that the earlier period of the Reformation had come again. Protestant ministers are torn from their homes in the dead of the night, and conveyed no one can tell where. The homes, and even the beds, of Protestants are searched to detect correspondence which might be tortured into conspiracy. At Pesth, above one hundred and fifty domiciliary visits have been made under circumstances of gross brutality. The people meet to petition the Emperor, and suddenly find themselves surrounded by Austrian bayonets. As Luther and his followers sung hymns when proceeding to his trial, so the Hungarians chant, "God is in the tower of strength," and quietly disperse before an armed host.

The Concordat with Rome has been the cause of all the internal troubles and external disgrace of Austria. By that Concordat the Josephine Code, which granted toleration, and the free exercise of all forms of Christianity, was abrogated. A swarm of Ultramontane Jesuits overran the country, and rule even the decisions of the Cabinet. This Concordat alienates from Austria all that feeling which a Protestant nation should feel for an ally in misfortune; and this same Concordat is at once the cause of the dissatisfaction of the Hungarians, and prevents the Emperor from yielding to their petition. In the presence of 50,000 armed soldiers, anxious by some sanguinary act, to free the Austrian arms from disgrace, the Hungarians are powerless. If, as some think, there is a political as well as a religious object for the present movement, that only proves that there are universal causes for discontent. Still, if all Hungary were to rise in arms, under present circumstances, defeat must be the result. When the Hungarians defeated Austria before, even Vienna was in insurrection, and Innspruck was the only secure home remaining to the Hapsburgs. There is no friend of Nationalities eager to undertake their cause, for the claims of "nationality," it appears, passed away with Villafranca. But, in an Empire formed of so many heterogeneous elements, the agitation of seven millions of a brave people must have effect upon the rest. Neither will Europe suffer Austria to depopulate Hungary by a war of religion. The very attempt to do so must inevitably end in the disruption of an Empire already shaken to its foundation.

The *Times'* on the Suez Canal Scheme:---

Our French neighbours must not be surprised if a good many people on this side the Channel should persist in taking them at their own word in the matter of the Suez Canal Scheme. When a writer so conversant with the policy of his country and the ideas of his countrymen as M. de Girardin distinctly declares that the project in question is founded on hostility to England, and when that declaration coincides, as it does very curiously, with other indications pointing in the same direction, Englishmen may well be justified in preparing to parry the thrust of which such plain warning has been given. Even where little weight is attached to these threats the uneasiness of politicians finds scope and object in the absence of any reasonable explanation of the scheme on ordinary grounds. If the project, as we all believe, admits of no defence in a pecuniary or commercial point of view, why should it be prosecuted with such uncommon energy, and sustained by such extraordinary support? Is there not something wrong where there is so evidently nothing right? These are the reflections now passing through the public mind. Our daily correspondence seldom fails to apprise us of all the currents of popular opinion, and accordingly we have received one communication after another in condemnation of the scheme and proceedings of M. de Lesseps. We cannot say that these arguments have changed our opinion as to the policy of resisting the concession, but, at any rate, they shall be placed at the public service.

If the Isthmus of Suez, we are told, were actually pierced by a navigable canal, that canal would be the shortest route to the East, to the Mauritius, to Ceylon, to India, and to Australia. It would, also, according to the terms of the enterprise, be in the hands of the French, or, at any rate, the French would be able, in the event of war, to despatch an expedition from Toulon or Algeria, and seize the canal without delay. This done, they would command the Indian Seas; for, as they would be in possession of the shorter route, they could send their squadrons and cruisers down the Red Sea, and fall upon our commerce or our colonies long before we could arrive in the same waters by way of the Cape. All this seems plain enough, no doubt; but, not to mention that we have stations in the Mediterranean nearer Egypt than either Toulon or Bona, and consequently might get a start in the supposed race for the canal, it is the sincere conviction of Englishmen that the canal itself is an impossibility, and that a navigable channel through the isthmus from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea can never be maintained. That conviction, indeed, is one of our motives for looking askance at the whole proposal, and we cannot, therefore, accept an argument founded on the opposite assumption.

To this reasoning, however, it is rejoined that, even if the proposed works should be found utterly impracticable, much of the mischief would still be done. Egypt has been regarded for more than one generation as a point from which France might menace England with serious injury. Napoleon I. thought so, and England evinced similar convictions when she encountered his schemes by a rival expedition. Louis Philippe thought so too, and M. de Girardin's pamphlet may safely be quoted to show what Frenchmen think at the present day. Now, however complete may be the failure of M. de Lesseps' project in other respects, it might very probably succeed in promoting or even establishing what, according to these traditions, are called "French interests" in Egypt. For instance, the scheme comprises very considerable grants of land to the company in connexion with the canal, so that the result would be equivalent to the settlement of a French colony in the heart of Egypt, giving endless opportunities of intervention to the French Government. Moreover, the enterprise would tend directly to the consummation of the first step towards bringing Egypt entirely under French influence—viz., the severance of this province from the dominions of the Sultan. At present Egypt is part and parcel of Turkey, and the Porte, as we see in this very matter, exercises a control over Egyptian politics. If, however, the Viceroy could be rendered independent, this check would be removed, and the province be made more amenable to the influence of France. Here, also, history is appealed to for practical avoidance of these impressions on both sides. The French have always supported the Pashas in their refractory moods; we have always upheld the authority of the Porte. Now, slowly and gradually, but by deep after step, have matters been so ordered in Egypt that any future intervention on behalf of the Sultan would be a work of far greater difficulty than before. The Mediterranean coasts of the country have been fortified so strongly that the famous landing under Sir Ralph Abercrombie [illegible] now impracticable. [illegible] would not [illegible] the [illegible] Canada or to Europe, to get beyond the reach of federal claims which would be used in Virginia to consign them to the hands of a pro-slavery mob. Mr. Sumner is gone to Washington, strong to hold his place in the national council. Mr. Seward—more probably than ever the next President—is on the sea, going to Washington too. The Southern leaders are in wrath and alarm, complaining of insecurity of life and property, and demanding, under threat of rebellion, such security as federal law cannot give. The whole North is in a mood of solemn expectation, and, for once, apparently united; while arrogant little South Carolina chooses the moment for a spirit of bullying. At the very time when the President and the community generally declare that the laws against the Slave Trade shall be enforced with all possible vigilance, the Agricultural Society of South Carolina offers by advertisement, among its list of premiums, a prize for the two best specimens of native Africans—as plantation cattle.

The words of a correspondent well describe the condition of affairs. After relating the effect of Brown's enterprise and death—a death as nobly met as by any martyr on record—the writer declares that disapprobation of Brown's act—a disapprobation which seems to be universal—seems to have had no effect in lessening the shock of the collision with the "peculiar institution," and goes on: "To the South the whole North may well seem in one indistinguishable incendiary flame; for the divisions of feeling are worn so thin that the light of conflagration looks through all our chambers—political, religious, congregational, republican. They really cannot tell Seward from Garrison, nor will there much longer be any great practical difference." No one can read the account of Brown's execution, and see how true a representative he was of the primitive and fundamental New England character, and hear of the solemn emotion of the Northern men, and the maddened terror of the Southern, and believe that such excitement can subside without result.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

We are happy to call attention to the announcement of the benefit of Mr. William Ellerton, the popular and talented comedian, as taking place this (Wednesday) evening. Mr. Ellerton has now been before the Dublin public for many years, and during all that time he has met with a degree of patronage and encouragement to which his abilities have been well entitled. The performances for to-night are numerous and attractive, and we are sure the benefit will prove a successful one.

Fashionable Intelligence.

OSBORNE, DEC. 19.

The Queen and Prince Consort walked out this morning.

Baron de Loewenfels left Osborne on his return to the Continent.

Despatches were received at the Colonial-office yesterday from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands and the Governor of British Columbia. Despatches were sent to the Governors of Ceylon, Malta, Hongkong, Labuan, and Gibraltar.

The Rev. Samuel Madden has been staying for some days on a visit to the Lord Bishop of Ossory, at the Palace.

Alexander J. R. Stewart, Esq. (of Ards) has arrived in Dublin, from London, and has since left for his seat, Ards, county Donegal.

Mr. Brown, of College-green, has been summoned to attend at a meeting of shareholders of the London and West of Ireland Fishing Company, to be held at the Guildhall Coffee-house, London, on Thursday next.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice has arrived at the family mansion, Carrickglass, from Dublin, where his lordship expects to spend the Christmas, surrounded by a large family circle. His lordship is in the enjoyment of good health.

Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. and Lady Louisa Tighe have returned to Woodstock, from Bessborough.

The Earl of Sefton has arrived in town from Croxteth Hall, Lancashire.

The Earl and Countess of Winchilsea have left the St. George's Hotel.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., will leave Strawberry Hill on Friday, for Newenham Park, Oxon, where they intend to receive company during the Christmas holidays.

Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby have left town for Torquay.

Lord and Lady Huntingfield have left St. George's Hotel.

Lord and Lady Arthur Hay have left Yester House, Haddingtonshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, at Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

Lady and the Misses Williams have arrived at the Brunswick, Jermyn-street, from Brighton.

Mr. W. W. Beaumont, M.P., and Lady Margaret Beaumont, arrived at their seat, Britton Hall, Yorkshire, on Saturday, from visiting Lord and Lady Lyveden, at Farming Woods, Northamptonshire.

The Dowager Lady Musgrave has arrived at St. George's Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyne Stephens have left Farrance's Hotel for their seat, Lynford Hall, Norfolk.

Sir John William Ramsden, M.P., was entertained on Thursday evening at a banquet given in his honour by the principal inhabitants of Huddersfield, with which the hon. baronet is so closely connected. Appropriate speeches, relating to local affairs, were delivered.

Church.

The Board of Trinity College have conferred the living of Clondevaddock, diocese of Raphoe (vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Bailie), on the Rev. Daniel Mooney, rector of Ballymena, and formerly curate of St. Mary's parish, Dublin, for twenty-three years. The living is worth about £500 per annum.

The Venerable Archdeacon of Ossory is at present in a most precarious state of health. From his very advanced age, recovery seems almost an impossibility to be looked for.

The Bishop of London has held a general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral. Priest—Rev. Robert Gwynne, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, curate of St. Thomas, Charterhouse. Rev. Vincent Frederic Ransome, to officiate in foreign countries, by request of the Bishop of Brisbane.

(FROM THE IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.)

APPOINTMENTS—Diocese of Armagh—Rev. John Phillips Bushe, A.M., to the curacy of Ballymore, by the rector. Rev. Josiah Francis Flavell, A.M., to the prebend and rectory of Mullabrack, by the Lord Primate. Rev. A. L. Hall, &c—Rev. Francis Hassard Plunket, to be rural dean for the Loughrea district, by the bishop. Rev. Wm. Roe, M.A., to the archdeaconry of Kilmacduagh, by the bishop. Diocese of Down, &c—Rev. Charles E. M'Kay, A.M., to the rectory of Inver-on-Larne, by the Crown. Rev. Thomas Cooper, A.B., to the senior curacy of Drumaul, by the vicar. Rev. William Armstrong, A.B., to the senior curacy of Kildallogh, by the rector. Rev. J. R. Flolliott, A.B., to the senior curacy of Ballymena, by the incumbent. Rev. W. B. Nash, A.B., to the senior curacy of Rathlin, by the rector. Rev. J. F. Cousins, A.B., to the senior curacy of Donaghadee, by the rector. Rev. F. M. Scott, A.B., to the senior curacy of Ballyphilip, by the Chancellor of Down. Rev. John Bristow, to the district church, Glencraig, by the trustees. Diocese of Dublin—Rev. W. H. Mayston, B.A., to the curacy of Donard, county Wicklow, by the rector. Diocese of Ferns—Rev. George Alcock, to the curacy of Ferns, by the rector Diocese of Killaloe—Rev. John Davis, to the curacy of Shinrone, by the rector. Rev. Philip G. Tibbs, to the curacy of Roscrea, by the rector. Diocese of Kilmore—Rev. John Radcliff, A.M., to the rectory of Innismagrath, county Leitrim, by the Bishop. Diocese of Ossory—Rev. Wm. Carleton, to the curacy of Fiddown, by the rector.

RESIGNATIONS.—Diocese of Armagh—Rev. Josiah Francis Flavell, prebend and rectory of Loughgall; the gift of the Lord Primate. Diocese of Ardagh—Rev. Alexander Robinson, curacy of Mohill; the gift of the vicar of Mohill. Diocese of Down, &c—Rev. Thomas C. Stanley, senior curacy of Holywood; the gift of the vicar. Diocese of Kilmore—Rev. J. Radcliff, A.M., rectory of Killargue, county Leitrim; the gift of the bishop. Diocese of Ossory—Rev. Henry Scott, prebend of Killamery; the gift of the bishop.

VACANCIES.—Diocese of Armagh—Prebend and rectory of Loughgall; the gift of the Lord Primate. Diocese of Cashel—Union of Abington; the gift of the bishop. Diocese of Dromore—Curacy of Magheralin; the gift of the rector. Diocese of Ferns—Curacy of Adamstown; the gift of the Archdeacon of Ferns. Curacy of Clonegal; the gift of the rector of the parish. Second curacy of Ferns; the gift of the rector of the parish. Curacy of Killesk; the gift of the incumbent. Rectory of Inver, Larne; the gift of the Crown. Curacy of Arthurstown; the gift of the rector. Diocese of Kilmore—Parish of Killargue; the gift of the bishop. Diocese of Ossory—Prebend of Killamery; the gift of the bishop.

Army.

Yesterday morning, thirty-six recruits for the Land Transport Service, with one officer and one sergeant, embarked at the North Wall, on board the Calypso steamer, *en route* from the Curragh Camp to Aldershott.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge went down to Woolwich on Monday, for the purpose of delivering the prizes of merit to the gentlemen cadets recommended by the Governor of the Royal Military Academy as deserving rewards and prizes for good conduct and acquirements; and also to inspect two of the most important novelties of the day, both of which are destined for immediate service in China: one is designed for the destruction of human life, and the other for its preservation; Sir William Armstrong's new battery of 12-pounder guns and Capt. Grant's new cooking battery. The Duke arrived at Woolwich at 10 a.m., in his private carriage attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Clifton, one of his aides-de-camp, and drove direct to the Royal Military Institution on Woolwich-common, where he was received by General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., Commandant of Woolwich, and the entire garrison staff, together with the heads of all departments, in addition to whom were Major-General Bloomfield (Inspector-General of Cavalry) and his aide-de-camp, Major Teesdale, C.B., Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General; Major-General Cameron, Vice-President of the Council of Education; Major-General Portlock, Lieutenant-Colonel Elwyn, Lieutenant-Colonel Addison, &c., members of the council; Colonel Yorke, inspector of Studies, and the entire staff of civil and military officers attached to the establishment. The company of cadets, who had been stationed under arms on parade since nine o'clock, performed the customary salute, and the band of the Royal Artillery played the National Air, the Royal standard having been hoisted on the flagstaff at the saluting battery near the barrack. The Commander-in-Chief then proceeded to a minute inspection of the company, who afterwards marched past and went through a thorough course of exercise, his Royal Highness approaching and examining each division carefully during the evolutions, in order to ascertain for his personal observation, the state of drill and efficiency attained by each individual cadet, some of whom were occasionally called forward by the Duke and ordered to command the movements in turn. His Royal Highness afterwards withdrew to the grand dining-hall, where the cadets had assembled for the distribution of the prizes, and after an appropriate address, and many approving remarks relative to the accounts he had received of their past studies and the satisfactory number who had passed for commissions in the army, he delivered them as follows:—A Royal Engineer's regulation sword to Mr. Buckle, first-class, awarded for exemplary conduct while at the institution during the term of fifteen months, and for acquirements and proficiency in study; a double telescope to Mr. Goble, Artillery class; aneroid barometer to Mr. Ferrier, Artillery class; a similar prize to Mr. Gobie, surveying class; a pocket compass to Mr. Gobie, senr. works examination; a microscope to Mr. Buckle, for chemistry; a similar prize to Mr. Whinfield, for geology, and a similar prize to Mr. Collins, for excelling in examination on natural philosophy, during 15 months' study each in the academy. Also a best pocket sextant to Mr. O'Connor, first class mathematics; a prismatic compass to Mr. Gilmore, second class mathematics; a double telescope to Mr. Smith, for second fortification; a prismatic compass to Mr. O'Connor, descriptive geometry; a pocket compass to Mr. to Mr. Kelso; a French dictionary (Napoleon Landais) to Mr. Fowler, for French; "Schiller's Works" to Mr. Baker for German; a prismatic compass to Mr. Bowley for perspective drawing; "Ferguson's Handbook of Architecture" to Mr. Greig, for landscape drawing; a similar prize, for a like attainment, to Mr. Poole; and a "A History of Ferdinand and Isabella" to Mr. Cunningham, for history and geography. The establishment was afterwards pronounced "broken up" for the vacation.

The Navy.

The Perseverance, iron screw troopship, Commander E. L. Power, steamed into Portsmouth harbour on Monday morning from Spithead, and landed her military and naval invalids alongside the dockyard, the former being taken charge of by the military authorities, and the latter being conveyed on board her Majesty's ship Victory. In addition to the list of officers and passengers arrived by this vessel which we published in the IRISH TIMES of Monday, the following naval officers have come home as passengers by her:—Lieutenants Kirby, from the Marlborough; and Gilmore, from the Conqueror; Chaek, from the Lapwing; Buckle, from the Conqueror; Chaek, from the Marlborough; and Gilmore, from the Orion; Mansell, second master, from the Orion; Ray, from the Hannibal; and J. Wilson, engineer; and Dr. Govett, on promotion.

The Vigilant, 4, screw steam sloop, Commander T. Armitage, will be paid off at Portsmouth to-day.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. A. C. S. Blackett, to the Diadem; Lieut. John Bruce, to the Ganges, additional for disposal; Lieut. Charles Jenkins and Lieut. H. B. Hamersley, to the Chesapeake, additional for disposal; Lieut. A. T. Brooke and Lieut. F. G. D. Bedford to the Marlborough, additional for disposal; Fred. Piper, master, to the Prometheus; and Stephen L. Lancaster, clerk, to the Ariadne.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

The *Waterford Citizen* states that the following notice has been displayed in the Mayor's office there:—

"A Treasury minute having been received by the Collector of Customs of Waterford, highly approving of the proposed formation of a volunteer rifle corps for the city of Waterford and its vicinity, we, the undersigned, subscribe our names as ready to carry the same into effect."

OUR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

We notice with much satisfaction the alacrity with which the men who have lately returned from India have re-enlisted into the service. It shows that, although disgusted with an ill-timed parsimony, and hard work in toil and climate, they still entertain a true love for a soldier's life. Scarcely have they touched their native soil than they hasten again to don the scarlet coat—again they offer their services, their lives, to their beloved Queen and their cherished country, and thus prove that the soldier's life has, after all, a charm deep rooted and endearing.—"United Service Gazette."

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF COALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

47, Mary-street, Dublin, 20th Dec., '59.

SIR,—Allow us to give notice, through your columns, that we have made arrangements to distribute among the poor of

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

SPAIN.

MADRID, DEC. 20.—Abundant rains have inundated the Spanish camp and the surrounding country.

MOLDAVIA.

JASSY, DEC. 18.—The National Assembly, after having received a message from Prince Couza, has been dissolved.

HUNGARY.

A demonstration has just taken place in Pesth. The magnates, dressed in their national costume, assembled at the Church of St. Francis, to be present at a meeting in commemoration of the death of Nane, Insurgent-General, who had been executed at Arrad. The authorities refrained from any interference.

It appears that the Austrian Government have lately consecrated an Expiatory Chapel, on the spot where Georgy, in 1849, hanged Count Lucey, on suspicion that he was acting for the interest of Austria, and the proceedings of the magnates were intended as a counter demonstration.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, DEC. 20.—M. Buoncompagni leaves to-day for Florence. The designation of Count Cavour as first Plenipotentiary of Sardinia, at the Congress, is definite, and will be notified to the different Powers after the nominations of the other Plenipotentiaries have been published.

The frigate Eurydice is about to sail for China, to protect the interests of Italian subjects.

ITALY.

ROME, DEC. 17.—It is stated that on the 28th inst. Cardinal Antonelli will embark on board a Pontifical corvette for France. Monsignore Berdarde will be entrusted, in the interim, with the Ministerial functions of the Cardinal. In order to cover the deficit, the Minister of Finance has sold 2,000,000 francs of Roman Consolidated Funds without having recourse to a loan.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, DECEMBER 19.—The journals of St. Petersburg publish news from the Caucasus, announcing that the people of Abadzekhe, numbering 100,000 men, with their chief, Mahomed Amonise, have declared their submission. Other tribes are also preparing to submit themselves to Russia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Royal Mail steamer Parana, from the West Indies, put into Plymouth at 10 a.m., and left for Southampton at 8 p.m., yesterday.

The question of fixing a day for the action by Mr. V. Scully, M.P. for the county of Cork, *v.* Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston, for false representation, came before the Court of Queen's Bench. It was stated that more than 40 witnesses from Ireland were in attendance and that the trial would last a considerable time, as the case had expanded considerably since it was last heard. It was ultimately arranged that the case should stand over until next term.

The marriage registry and other church records, with the sacramental plate, of St Matthias, Bethnal-green, have not been injured by the fire, the strong iron safes in which they were kept having served as an effectual protection.

The annual meeting of the Crystal Palace Company was held yesterday. It was stated that the gross income of the year was £134,086, and the expenditure £88,153. Whilst the nett earnings of last year was £35,074, those of the present year are £45,315. The sum now available for dividend amounts, with the reserve brought forward, to £57,940. The chairman took a very hopeful view of the future prospects of the shareholders.

LONDON, TUESDAY NIGHT.—The case of the Hon. Hugh Rowley and his late wife was heard, by adjournment, at Westminster Police Court to-day, and was further adjourned to Thursday.

THE ARMY.

The *Gazette* announces that Major-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., is to have the local rank of Lieut.-General-in-Chief. Lieutenant-Colonel W. French Hopkins, C.B., of the Royal Marines, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the army. The usual promotions consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Hamilton are announced. Major-General Sir. J. Chatterton becomes Lieut.-General.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 20.—Sugar steady coffee again dearer; plantation Ceylon taken in above the value; native Ceylon sold at 58s 6d to 63s 6d for good ordinary; tea market firm—common congou, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; rice, fair inquiry at full rates; saltpetre firm, but business has been done for 10 per cent. at 57s; tallow market steady, but inactive; spot, and all this month, 57s 9d to 58s; January and March, 57s 3d to 57 6d; March alone, 57s 9d to 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 20.—Sugar steady, but less demand. Rice firm, and in good demand. Rum—Fair business doing; Antigua sold at 2s., proof. Coffee—About 60 tierces of Jamaica sold at 61s. for good pale, and 57s. 6d. for fine middling. Gambier—230 tons sold to arrive, at 10s 6d. to 16s, 9d., ex quay, all faults, and 300 bags on spot, at 17s., for south.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, DEC. 20.—No. 1 and mixed numbers iron, 56s. to 56s. 3d.; No. 1 and mixed warrants, 56s 3d. to 56s. 6d.; No. 3, 55s. 9d. to 56s.; market animated, with demand characterised by great eagerness.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, DEC. 20.—Number of pigs in market this day, 862; prices from 43s. to 52s. 6d.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

FRANCE.

Paris, Wednesday.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the nomination of several secretaries of French embassies abroad, among which the Marquis Chateurenard as secretary of the embassy at London.

The state of Prince Jeromes health continues to improve, and there will be no bulletin published for some days.

WEST INDIA PACIFIC AND MEXICAN MAILS.

The (s.) Parana from West Indies put into Plymouth yesterday, short of fuel. She left St. Thomas' Dec. 3rd, and experienced strong head winds, and heavy seas all passage home. She brings 747,000 dols. in specie and bullion. St. Thomas' still continues to suffer severely from the yellow fever, which had caused many deaths among shipping.

The Parana put four men into hospital there, and several of the crew suffered severely on the voyage, Jamaica, and other islands healthy. Trade dull. On the 21st October a fire destroyed considerable property at Valparaiso. The principal sufferers were Basson Brothers, Ajacio Brothers, Manuel and Co., N. Martineau, the Hotel de France, J. V. Sanchos, and Dickson; Harner and Co.

Captain Greenfell, of her Majesty's ship Amethyst, has seized two Mexican cotton ships, and threatened to take more if Mr. Allsop, the British Consul at Tepia was not immediately released.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS MOVEMENT.

Sir John Pakington has attended a meeting at Droitwich for the purpose of establishing a Rifle Corps, and moved a resolution inviting all classes of the town and neighbourhood to join. He said he was not one who contemplated an invasion as a probability, nor did he feel distrust in the personal intentions of the Emperor Napoleon, but, within the last two or three days there had been occasions on which our present relations with France had been endangered, and it was impossible to foresee how soon this might again happen—therefore they were bound to be prepared. He wanted Europe to see that we were prepared for all contingencies. Our Navy was strong—our people loyal and united. On these grounds he was very anxious for the success of this movement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The majority of banks and discount establishments have agreed as far as possible to release their clerks on the 26th.

By the death of Lord Holland the Baronage becomes extinct, and the valuable family estates at Kensington, it is said goes to his only sister Lady Milford.

The Queen returns to Windsor to-day for Christmas.

The *Advertiser* speaks of Lord Llanover as the fittest successor of the late Mr. Fitzroy, at the Board of Works.

About a column of the *Times* City Article is devoted to the meeting of the Liverpool and London Insurance Co., held last week at Liverpool.

The *Daily News* says, that great improvements are taking place in the Army Medical Department, with the object of carrying out still further the recommendation of the Royal Commissioner on the sanitary condition of the army.

RENTAL OF EDINBURGH.—The rental of Edinburgh for the year 1859-60, as made up by the assessor of the burgh under the valuation of Lands Act, is £820,690 19s. 6d. The rental for last year was £807,326 0s. 4d.—showing an increase of £13,364 19s. 2d.

THE GREAT AMERICAN BALLOON.—We have not, as yet received any of our American exchanges by the aerial ship. We heard, some time since, that it was being filled through a ten-inch pipe connected with the Manhattan Gas Company's mains in New York. But after 65,000 cubic feet had been admitted, it was found necessary, during a heavy storm, to rip open the sides as quickly as possible to prevent the balloon—and, for aught we know, the entire neighbourhood with it—from being blown away.—*Engineer.*

AN IRISH ELECTION IN 1807.—Sir Arthur Wellesley writes under date 3d June:—"There never was anything equal to the violence of the priests of the whole Roman Catholic body in the county of Tipperary. They have fomented serious riots to frighten Bagwell's freeholders and prevent them from going to the poll. The priests have inveighed against him from the alters, and have successfully endeavoured to prevail upon the Catholic tenantry to oppose the wishes of their landlords. Bagwell was supported by the whole property of the county, but in this contest he had no weight."

THE NEW RIFLE DRILL.—It is said to be the intention of Government, as soon as the permanent staff of each militia regiment has acquired a knowledge of the new rifle drill, to call up the men by companies, for the same purpose. It is believed that this arrangement will take effect, so that the course of instruction may be completed before the regular annual assembly in summer. The additional sergeants have joined headquarters, and are in course of training.

At an agricultural dinner the other day, Lord Ingestre stated, that while on a visit to Paris, the Marquess of Stafford was asked by the Emperor what these rifle corps in England meant? The Marquess replied that he did not know; but that he had raised 300 volunteers, and when he got back he intended raising 300 more (cheers and laughter).

THE IRISH CLERGY—THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.—Formerly the clergy were allowed by Rome the privilege of electing their own bishops, and we had good and loyal men, imbued with loyal and national feelings, elected to rule over the Church. But now the Roman Catholic Church possesses no rights—its laity possess no voice whatever in its government, or in the regulation of its funds, or the distribution of its charities. The Papal conclave at Rome contemptuously set aside the solemn selection of the clergy when the bishopric becomes vacant, and nominate some creature of their own—as Dr. Paul Cullen was nominated. The humiliating fact now stands out clearly, that the Irish branch of the Roman Church has no rights, possesses no privileges, but is ruled, ordered, and governed solely by a conclave of cardinals sitting in Rome. We say, then, that as long as such a state of things is allowed to continue, the Irish Roman Church possesses no Irish or British nationality. The clergy are the mere dependants of Rome. All their feelings, affections, hopes, and desires centre in Rome. They have no chance of advancement save through Rome, and thus we are compelled to harbour among us a priesthood inspired by sentiments such as Father Fielding has so unblushingly avowed.—*Belfast Mercury.*

CORK AND LIMERICK (DIRECT) RAILWAY.—We are happy to say that all the necessary forms have been complied with, and that the deposit money is ready for lodgment at the required time. The mercantile importance of this project, as connecting the two greatest cities of the South of Ireland, has commanded the support of all practical men of business; and speculators are already looking upon it as a favourable investment.—*Cork Examiner.*

BALLYSHANNON.—The inhabitants of the town of Ballyshannon have made an application to the Lord Lieutenant that the provisions of "The Towns' Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854," so far as they relate to the lighting and cleansing of towns, may be carried into execution in the said town.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are very favourable, considering the late period of the year, and the prices of all the principal staples are well maintained. At Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton increased activity has been apparent; and at Bradford, Leeds, Leicester, Halifax, and Huddersfield a fair amount of business has been transacted, but at Manchester and Nottingham trade has been quiet.

CHRISTMAS-BOXES FOR THE LETTER-CARRIERS.—On the advent of this joyous, festive season of the year, we would remind our local readers of the claims of the letter-carriers upon their consideration. There are few classes of public servants who are charged with the same amount of responsibility, and upon whose honest integrity so much depends, and yet on the other hand, few who receive so very scanty remuneration for their services. They have a righteous claim upon the liberality of those who all the year round wait so anxiously upon the postman's knock."—*Newry Telegraph.*

POULTRY.—The shipments to the various English markets last week have been very large, every boat that goes taking a large quantity. One of the Milford boats had no less than eighteen tons of poultry on board. The entire exports for the week were four hundred and fifty packages, which would be about one hundred and twelve tons.—*Waterford Mail.*

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'Clock.

THE FRENCH AND BELGIAN MAILS.

The French and Belgian mails have not yet reached Lond

CASUALTY.

The ship William Stanton, of Thomastown, U.S., for Liverpool, with cotton, was abandoned on 6th inst., on fire. Capt. Stanson and crew, 24 in number, were all taken off by the American ship F. F. Moses, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, 50 days out, which vessel on 12th transferred six of the number to barque Anne Best. Arrived here—Ship Edward Stanley; reports having been boarded on the 18th instant., latitude 50 n. 200 miles west of Cape Clear. Brig Penelope waterlogged and abandoned, foremast, bowsprit, and rudder gone, and decks cleared.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 21.—Firsts, 121s.; seconds, 116s.; thirds, 109s.; fourths, 103s.; fifths, 89s.; sixths, 68s. Twelve hhds. in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 21.—White wheat, 26s 6d to 27s 9d; red wheat, 24s to 2 s 6d; barley, 16s 3d to 20s 6d; oats, 11s 3d to 14s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 20.—Sales probably 5000. Market very dull at about ⅛ below Friday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, DEC. 21.—Weather fine; frost disappeared; arrivals of all grain extremely small; wheat very firm at Monday's rates, with very little doing; barley firm; oats fair trade, at an advance; flour firm at 31s 6d.

USBORNE'S REPORT—Wheat quite unaltered, and the same may be said of every article, the season of the year, as usual, deterring people from entering on new business.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 21.—Sugar continues quiet. Coffee—No public sales; market firm. Tea unchanged, common congou 1s 3d to 1s 3½d; firm market. Rice—Holders are very firm, which checks business. Saltpetre steady. Tallow firm; no change in prices—spot, 57s 7d; all month, 57s 6d to 57s 9d; January to March, 57s to 57s 3d; March alone, 57s 9d to 58s.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Ireere, Suleera; Edward Sheerley, Callae; Patience, Alexandria; Cognate Meenbelle, Marcanople; Paolo, Glasgow, Trieste, wind bound; Peel Alliance, Mauritius. Sailed—Meg Merrilies, Belfast; Aurora, Liverpool; Trolfoille, Ardrossan.

BELFAST.—Arrived—Albert Frederick, from Stralsund; Maria, from Odense. The steamer Blenheim got up to the quay last night.

WATERFORD.—Arrived—Faith, Hamburg; Argo, Odessa; John and Alice Brown, Taganrog; Lydia and Mary, Newcastle.

THE LATE FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE AT ATHENRY—DEATH OF THE TWO LADIES BURNED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Athenry, DEC. 20.

It is with the greatest regret that we learn that the Misses Robinson, sisters of E. Robinson, Esq., Athenry House, have died—one on Sunday night last, and the other at an early hour on this morning—from the effects of the severe injuries they sustained from their clothes taking fire at Athenry, on the night of the 15th instant, the particulars of which appeared in the IRISH TIMES, on Saturday last. An inquest was held on both bodies this day, at the Court House, Athenry, when facts in accordance to what appeared in our columns were given in evidence. Sub-Inspector M'Cormack, of this town was the principal witness examined, and in addition to his other evidence, he wished particularly to state, in opposition to what has appeared in a local paper, that on that sad night there was a dinner party at his house. The two deceased ladies, particular friends of Mrs. M'Cormack's, came to take tea, and that Country-Inspector Hubbert merely called to him officially. The Jury without the slightest hesitation found in accordance with the above facts. This sad event is spoken of every where in this neighbourhood with the greatest regret, and the greatest sympathy is felt for their lonely and bereaved brother.

DREADFUL FIRE AT CORK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

This evening (Tuesday), seven o'clock, a fire is raging in an extensive store in Henry-street, the property of an exporter named Shea. A considerable amount of value is destroyed already, and the adjoining buildings are considered in imminent danger.

THE WEATHER.

During the last week the weather has been unusually severe, the ground being covered with snow. A thaw however, has this day set in.

ALARMING FIRE AT ATHENRY.—Another serious fire took place this morning. A stranger passing through the town, at an early hour, observed the house of Terence M'Donogh, a baker, on fire. He speedily gave alarm to the inmates, who at once made their escape without sustaining any personal injury. The fire, however, continued to rage with great fury, and in a short time the blaze was seen issuing from the roof of the house. Great fears were at this time entertained for the adjacent houses, particularly the large grocery and whiskey establishment of Mr. James Ryan, next door. Word was given to the Athenry Constabulary who were promptly on the spot, and by their almost superhuman exertions, aided by the towns-people, they succeeded in getting the fire under, the bakery was, however completely destroyed, and other property to the amount of £20 was destroyed on M'Donogh, together with the great loss of a total suspension of his business during the Christmas week.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT GRANTSTON MANOR, IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN WILLIAM FITZPATRICK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Thursday last the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick and his amiable family treated their tenantry to a grand theatrical entertainment. The performances commenced with the comedietta, entitled "Heads or Tails." The character of *Wrangleworth* was ably sustained by the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, and that of *Harold Dycaster* (his nephew) by E. S. R. Smyth, Esq. J. W. Snagg, Esq., as *Christopher Quaile*, was inimitable. Miss Cecilia Fitzpatrick played the part of *Rosamond* (*Wrangleworth's* daughter) with much grace, while Miss Edith Fitzpatrick introduced an amount of wit and humour into the character of *Winifred* (the maid), seldom equalled by persons of considerable professional ability. The performance of this amusing piece was loudly applauded, which was gracefully acknowledged by the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, at the fall of the curtain. The entertainment concluded with a burlesque extravaganza, from the well-known fairy tale of "Cinderella," which was witnessed with increased interest in consequence of the appearance of Mr. Fitzpatrick, and the young heir. The Right Hon. J. W. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, represented the *Baron* and *Baroness Soldoff*. The Misses Cecilia and Edith Fitzpatrick, being their favourite daughters, while Miss Fitzpatrick with much ability sustained the part of the neglected *Cinderella*, in which she introduced some beautiful airs. Miss Olivia Fitzpatrick, as the *Fairy*, could not be excelled; and E. S. R. Smyth and J. W. Snagg, Esqrs., as the *Prince* and *Valet* afforded considerable amusement; but the young heir (Master Bernard Fitzpatrick), was the star of the evening, his first appearance from the drawwell as a frog, was the signal for thunders of applause, which continued during his subsequent performance, when transformed by the fairy into the *Baron Rumpelwiltskin*, to accompany the now enchanting *Cinderella* to the ball. The costumes were most appropriate, and the various transformations were executed with considerable ability. The performance of these pieces, which were repeated on the following evening (Friday) was most successful, and exceeded anything witnessed at Granston Manor. On each occasion a substantial supper was in readness at the termination of the performance, after which the delighted guests retired to their respective homes, wishing long life, health and happiness to their beloved landlord and his family, who have accomplised so much for the prosperity and amusement of their tenantry, and at the same time taking care that the poor in the neighbourhood are amply supplied with warm clothing, bedding, and other comforts.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Monday Evening.

The Tuscan correspondence of the *Times* contained some fortnight ago a statement that Colonel Stephanelli, in command of a strong division of Central Italy troops, was a sort of embryo General Monk, bent on restoring the Archduke. The *Debats* copied this bit of intelligence, and that paper fell under the eye of the gallant soldier in question, who forthwith assembled the officers of his brigade, and read for them the paragram which raised shouts of laughter. He has issued an order of the day as follows:—

"Tuscan soldiers! European journals have maligned me in face of Italy and of you, to whom it is well known that I acknowledged no banner but our own tricolour, nor any allegiance save that to our elected King Victor Emmanuel. If I have to cross the Apennies at your head it shall be to confront and repulse the man who was in the foeman's camp at Solferino.—*Viva Italia!*

The phamplet of "Massimo d'Azeglio," entitled "Christian right and policy," has an allusion to the French pastorals. "The clergy and bishops of France have been made deplorable catspaws to pull nuts out of the fire for the benefit of the "*prelatura* and *curia romana*, a description of men whom, if they only knew, they would heartily despise. These functionaries are neither priestly nor Christian—they are knaves and swindlers. For personal profit they have set religion in a posture of direct antagonism to the dearest feelings and most cherished aspirations of a whole people, and they would prefer to see Christ's faith perish in the hearts of Italians than give up one iota of their pelf and plunder."

Antonelli's arrival in Paris is looked for with intense curiosity.

Those who pay attention to foreign trials may remember that of Captain Doineau, a functionary at Oran or Bougie, in Algeria; who having got deeply into the books of an Algerian merchant, had him waylaid and murdered on the high road by a gang of paid assassins. He was condemned to death by court martial two years ago, but the Emperor commuted his sentence into galleys for life. He is just pardoned on condition of going to retrieve his character in the Chinese expedition.

In the matter of convicted felons, the debates in the Brussels Parliament continue to assume a violent aspect about the Louvain election. In seems that in addition to most unscrupulous appliance of cash, the Ultramontane faction employed forty bludgeoneers, or as the Fleemish term has it *stock-laegers*, thirty-six of whom were what you would call ticket-of-leave men, and the only defence made by Rev. Hearne, *chanoine* and M.P. for Courtray, was that some newspaper of opposite politics was edited by a pardoned criminal. The casuistry of Escobar and Sanchez afforded the principal topic of discussion.

It is quite clear that neither in public schools nor at the hustings will the Roman Catholic people of Belgium allow clerical control or supremacy; Louvain is the centre of a sort of Cullen University, which is let take its own course, but its influence on the Parliamentary franchise in the district is quite another thing. The universities of Ghent and Brussels fear not the rivalry of the Louvain establishment; a clear stage and no undue intrigue, is all folks wish for. I see by the hole and corner meeting of the brass band in Dublin that in the system of public instruction these worthies advocate for Ireland reference is made to what goes on "in the colonies." The colony alluded to is Newfoundland, where £6,000 a year is voted annually to Protestant schools, every farthing of which is duly accounted for by the local boards of laymen and clergy; £9,000 a year is paid to the Irish bishop, Dr. Mullock, for *his* schools, but no audit of that large sum has existed for years, and the financial secretary, Hon. James Tobin, has been lately evicted out of office for hinting the propriety of an inquiry into details.

At Ancona Col. Kalbermatten has taken on himself to appoint the Gonfal niers or Mayor of the town in the person of a man odious to all Borbone del Monte. The citizens who had a voice in the selection could not be got to vote for him.

The Bishop of Ferjus, near Cannes, has purchased the island of Lerins, once the seat of a monastic school, which in the 5th century was famous all over Europe. It produced Salvian of Marseilles, Hilary of Arles, and a host of eminent Churchmen. St. Patrick was several years an inmate of a cloister. St. Vincent, "of Larins," there propounded that axiom, or test of what is real Christian truth, "Quod semper, quod abique, quod ab omnibus creditum est," a criterion which a lot of doctrines fail to answer, lest of all the temporal power of Popedom. The worthy bishop means to erect among the ruins a reformatory, and a refuge for decayed clergyman.

MOROCCO.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 10th inst. publishes the following despatch from the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, which has been transmitted for publication to various English and foreign journals:—

"COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE MOORISH MINISTER SIDI MOHAMED EL KATIB TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN MOROCCO.

"Praise to the only God! There is no power or strength but in God!

"TO OUR ILLUSTRIOUS AND TALENTED FRIEND JOHN HAY DRUMMOND HAY, Esq., C.B., HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

"We pray the Omnipotent for his welfare.

"We beg to inform you that we have received a printed copy of a letter addressed by the Spanish Minister to the Representatives of the Foreign Powers at the Spanish Court, dated the 29th of October last, in which mention is made of the questions pending between us and the Spanish Government before the declaration of war, as likewise about the Riff affair, a subject not mentioned by us in our letter dated 27 Rabea 1st, which we addressed to the representatives of the foreign Powers resident in this empire. For this reason we address this present letter, to give you a just and truthful account of what has passed relative to the subject, begging that you will be pleased to lay it before your Government; likewise, we request that your Government will at the same time be pleased to communicate it to the other respective Governments, as at the present time all the representatives of other foreign Powers are absent, except yourself, and we are unable to address them directly.

"The following is a just and truthful account of the Riff question:—

"The reason that we did not mention the Riff question in our letter of 27 Rabea 1st, addressed to the representatives of the foreign Powers in this Empire, was because we had no remarks to make upon it, as we had arranged and settled all disputes on this matter with the Spanish representatives since the month of August last, and we had made a treaty of peace on the subject, and it can be proved that in the correspondence between us and the Spanish representative no mention is made of the Riff question; and we are very much surprised that the Spanish Minister should state that the principal motive of the war originated from the Riff question. We ourselves were not going to make mention to the representatives of foreign Powers of a question already settled and concluded; but now, seeing that the Spanish Minister has mentioned the subject, alleging that a great prejudice arises to all nations from the acts of the Riffians, therefore we wish to explain the affair with all simplicity and exactitude; and you and the representatives of other foreign Powers resident in the empire are well aware of the injustice of the accusation on this subject. You must know that four years previous to this date the Riffians who inhabit Kalhiya (Cape Tres Forcas) had been occupied in piracy for more than 30 years, and had attacked with their boats 20 vessels, as you will no doubt ascertain from documents in your Consulate; but it is now four years that we have no knowledge of any vessels whatever having been attacked either by the Riffians or by any one else belonging to our empire. Our Lord Mulay Abderhaman (may his soul rest in peace!) always felt great sorrow at these wicked acts of the Riffians, and he did all he could to put an end to these piracies; but, as the people inhabit a difficult mountainous country, they would not obey their Sovereign; and whenever it happened that the Riffians of Kalhiya committed piracy on any foreign vessel, and its nation communicated to us its desire to go and punish them for their wicked acts, we did not prohibit them, but we were glad that these piracies and all evil deeds should be put an end to. You are aware that four years ago the Riffians of Kalhiya took an English vessel, a French vessel, and likewise a Spanish "falucho." Through the steps taken by our Lord Mulay Abderhman (may his soul be in glory!), with the aid of the Mirabout (Saint) Sidi Mohamed Elhady, their crews were liberated and restored to their country, in conformity with the orders of the Sultan, when the English and French Governments claimed the value of their vessels. The English Government, through you, addressed to us at different times various letters giving us good counsel, and recommending the Sultan, for the good of this empire, to send an army to punish severely the acts of the wicked people of Kalhiya and bring them into subjection. The Sultan (peace be with him!), taking into consideration the good counsel offered to him about four years ago, twice sent an army in command of the Governor of the Riff country, and severely punished the offenders, and made them pay all that they had robbed from the vessels, and also the sum of money claimed by the English and French Governments for these vessels. The Sultan also made arrangements with the chiefs of the Riff coast that they should be responsible for the future acts of their people, in order to put an end to these piracies; and from that date to the present time nothing more has been heard of their wicked acts. But the Spanish Government, knowing that their piracies have been stopped, are still anxious to make other Governments believe that there still exists pirates on the Riff coast, and so make it appear that this war, will be a great benefit to all nations. Why did they not at the time these piracies actually existed show their power to suppress them? You are aware that the Spaniards in their possessions on the Riff coast, near Kalhiya, and with their coastguard, prohibited the Riffians from carrying on their legal traffic with Tetan and Tangier even when piracy was abolished and the Riffians were legally engaged in carrying merchandise from Tetuan and Tangier to their homes. But the Spaniards, although we were in amicable relations with them and in peace, unjustly threw themselves on their boats and took them as prizes. The Governor of the Spanish possessions near the Riff coast even wrote to us—which letter is still in our possession—and told us that the Riffians did not commit any aggressive act against their possessions; but, nevertheless, the Spaniards have taken merchandise from the boats of the Riffians to the value of 20,000 dols., the property of honest men engaged in legal commerce, as we have before said, and they have remained with this property to the present day. They had likewise taken the crews and passengers of the boats and made them prisoners, and did not release them till several months after. The Spaniards likewise took a boat belonging to the Saint, the Mirabout Sidi Mahomed Elhady, a person who had greatly favoured the Spaniards in saving and liberating their subjects from the hands of pirates, notwithstanding the Moorish patron of this boat carried a passport or order from the Governor of those Spanish possessions; but in spite of all this, they refused to release the boat or crew till the English Government interfered to obtain the release of the boat so unjustly taken. We do not wish to continue the relation of other similar unjust actions which we have suffered. We cannot deny that part of the people ot the Riff are wicked and heedless, contrary to our earnest desire, but they were irritated in their evil doings to other nations by the aggressive acts of the Spaniards towards them. When the Spanish Government claimed 2,000 dols. for the abovementioned *falucho*, which was wrecked on the Riff coast near Melilla, and pillaged by the Riffians, we did not concede to their demands, as in the treaty of peace existing between us it is stipulated that our Government does not hold itself responsible for the acts of the Riffians, who are not obedient to the commands of the Sultan; and, even if the Spaniards had to take upon themselves to punish them for their aggression, it would not interrupt the amicable relations existing between the two Governments. The Spaniards several times had battles with the Riffians, and we never complained of their doings, nor did we say anything when they were making prizes of the Riff boats by their coastguards when they pleased. For this reason, strictly adhering to the treaty, we do not think it is right that, after they have taken the law into their own hands, they should claim anything from our Lord the Sultan. Although in perfect justice, the Moorish Government refused to pay the claim of 2,000 dols. for the *falucho* (the Spaniards having latterly repeated that claim), you, according to instructions received from your Government, at different times, asked us as a special favour and as an act of friendship, to conceds and pay these 2,000 dols. to avoid questions and disputes; we acceded to your request and counsel, and paid the same, thus giving a proof of our wish to favour the Spaniards, although they had no right to claim according to the treaty existing between us. We also, at your request and mediation, ceded a new line at Melilla. You are aware of the manner in which the Spanish representative, Mr. John Blanco del Valle, has treated with us, and the insulting language he has used to us on several occasions; but, although we feel this sorely in our hearts, we allowed his discourteous language to pass without comment, and we endured everything in order to preserve friendship and harmony with the Spanish Government, our neighbour, seeing that it is for the benefit of both that such friendship should exist between us. For this reason we suspect and believe that the Spanish Government is not well informed upon these matters, but that it has been led by the equivocal language of its agent to believe things which have no existence in this empire, and the blame now lies upon the person who has been the cause of this war, as there is not the slightest occasion for it, as you yourself are well aware. This empire was making considerable progress in its commercial relations with other Powers; and, if the Spanish Minister wishes to allege that the Riffians have been the cause of the war, why did not the Spanish Government send its troops and forces to the coasts of Riff? What motive have they for taking offensive steps against our ports, which have not wronged any one? But it is clear that the Spanish Minister twists his words and speaks unjustly. In the like manner with the Ceuta affair, all the world and all impartial people who have heard of the question know what we have written, and what they have written, respecting it; everybody is perfectly aware and knows that no piracy ever existed in our empire, except that which we have before mentioned as at one time existing on the coast of Riff. It is likewise well known that no man-of-war vessel bearing the Moorish flag has sailed from our ports for more than twenty years, and the two or three merchant vessels which carried the Moorish flag were equipped and manned by Europeans. With respect to what the Spanish Minister states in his letter of the 29th of October last, with reference to the Ceuta affair, we have no necessity to make any remarks about it in this letter, but refer to the correspondence, copies of which we have forwarded to the representatives of foreign Powers in our letter dated 27 Rabea 1st. Any person of ordinary talent who may read these writings will see that we have been treated unjustly. We likewise beg you will give your testimony to that effect to your Government, seeing that you have exerted yourself very much for the maintenance of peace, and that we have ceded at different times, in deference to you and your Government, the new daims put forward by the Spanish Government, and you very well know that we have conducted ourselves always with rectitude and justice in all we had promised in our interviews and letters; but the Spanish representative, as you are well aware, made declarations and promises both to us and to you, and afterwards retracted them as he thought fit, without truth or justice. You know how much we have suffered in these affairs in order to comply with your requests and desires and to keep on good terms with every one. If the Spanish Government wishes to deny what we have stated with respect to the Riff, we are prepared to publish to all the world copies of ours and their correspondence upon the question of the Riff and Melilla from the beginning to the end.

"In conclusion we beg to inform you that it is our intention to print and publish this letter through the medium of our friends in England and other parts of Europe, so that all the world may have a knowledge of the affair, and judge right from wrong.

"Peace, 5 Jumada Ehul, 1276 (1st December, 1859).

"The servant of the Throne elevated by God,

MAHAMED EL KATIB."

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Nord* insists that his statement of England having claimed from Spain the repayment of a considerable sum is perfectly correct. He says:—

"This is how the matter stands. England supplied Spain during the civil war with stores to the value of about 12,000,000f., more or less. About 20 years passed away without any claim for payment. It is even pretended that Lord Aberdeen declared to a representative of Spain in London that payment would never be required. However, last year, just as a small Spanish squadron was cruising off Tangier, and when a bombardment of the place was thought probable, on account of insults offered to the Spanish flag from the pirates of the Riff, the Spanish Government received a first and most pressing application to pay the debt as soon as possible. Animated by a sentiment of justice and dignity, the Spanish Cabinet answered that it was disposed to pay all legitimate demands, and consented that a commission should be appointed to examine the account in question. This was during Lord Derby's Ministry. The accounts were passed, and the Government professed its readiness to pay the amount, but the English Government showed no eagerness to receive it. War was declared some time after, and then Lord John Russell, as if jealous of Lord Malmesbury, not only viewed the Spanish difference with Morocco in the same light as he, but also claimed the payment of the debt in question in the most precise and pressing terms. It was agreed that the amount due, definitely fixed at the round sum of 12,000,000f., should be paid in four instalments. But the language of England has been so harsh, so violent even, that certain members of the Government were anxious to pay the whole at once. I can guarantee the truth of these particulars; and, such has been the irritation produced by the conduct of the English Government, that not only all the journals have taken the matter up, but a proposition was started in the financial world to open a subscription to pay the debt forthwith. Perhaps the reason why this patriotic measure was not adopted is that the Spanish Treasury will be prepared to pay the sum on the 1st of January, the latest date fixed by Lord John Russell."

Private letters from Cadiz received in Paris state that the plan of the Spaniards is to attack Tetuan on two sides simultaneously—by land from Ceuta, and by sea by the river of Tetuan. The bad state of the sea and the defensive measures adopted by the Moors will render the attempt very difficult. It has been ascertained that Tetuan is defended by earthworks and redans as Sebastopol was, constructed with a degree of skill not to have been expected from the Moors.

Accounts from Cherbourg of the 14th inst. announce the arrival there of the steam transport Bœser, of 1,250 horse-power, purchased in England by the French Government, and intended for the conveyance of military stores for the French troops in China. The transport Bonite is being fitted out for New Caledonia. The Dutch steam frigate Van Wassanaer has arrived at Cherbourg from the Texel.

SIGNOR MORTARA IN LONDON.

The sympathy felt for this bereaved father, we learn, is increasing. He has had interviews with Christian gentlemen of great social influence, who are ready to convene a meeting on a large scale, in order to give the public in general an opportunity for expressing their opinions. He has also been favoured with an interview by Mr. Alderman Salomons, who likewise expressed his profound sympathy with him. He has sent in his application to the Board of Deputies, soliciting this body to support him at the Congress, in his efforts to bring his case before that assembly. We have seen a requisition, which is now in course of signature, addressed to this board, in which this body is respectfully, and by most powerful arguments, urged to comply with the request of the petitioner. The document, we understand, was drawn up and circulated by some friends at the special request of Signor Mortara, who, actuated by a strong sense of his duty as a parent and a Jew, in his anxiety to leave no means untried that might further his object, expressed his conviction that a requisition to the board, respectably and numerously signed, expressive of the opinions of the community on the matter, would exercise great influence at the board.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

HOMICIDE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SKULL, COUNTY CORK.—James Sullivan, a small farmer, died on the 16th inst., from a wound on the head, inflicted by Daniel Dauley, a servant-man in the employment of a farmer, named Donnell.

Dauley was driving his master's horse from the fair of Skibbereen, on the 12th inst., and followed by another car on which was the unfortunate deceased. An altercation took place in consequence of the cars coming in contact, and which was protracted until the parties reached their destination, when Dauley, who had armed himself with some instrument (supposed a tonga), first assaulted the driver of the other car, named Denis Connor, and knocked him down; Sullivan then interfered, when he received a violent blow on the temple from which he never rallied.

Dauley has as yet evaded detection.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Return of Traffic for week ending 17th December, 1859:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £191 15s. 1d; merchandise, cattle, &c., £120 3s. 10d; total, £311 19s. 11d. Traffic for corresponding week last year—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £177 19s. 3d; merchandise, cattle, &c., £96 5s. total, £277 4s. 3d.

COLLISION IN THE RIVER.—On Monday evening, as the schooner St. Lawrence was going down the river on her outward voyage, while getting through the ice, she came into collision with a boat which was leaving the Queen's Island with a number of workmen from the shipbuilding-yard of Mr. E. J. Harland. The boat was cut in two, and those in her at the time, with one exception, escaped uninjured. The exception was a young man, named Looney, who had a leg seriously injured. He was removed to the General Hospital, and Captain Foster, of the schooner, was taken into custody by the Police.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE BELFAST TOWN COUNCIL WATER CARTS.—In consequence of the intense frost, the water carts of the Town Council were

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

Notwithstanding the advantages obtained over the Moors, and, if we give credit to the despatch of the 16th from Madrid, the great discouragement of the enemy, we do not find any decisive change in the relative position of the belligerents. It is not easy to form a correct estimate of military operations carried on at a distance. We make every allowance for a General who may have difficulties to contend with not known to the public; yet, if any wrong be done to O'Donnell and those under him, he himself is to blame for having raised hopes which are not yet realised. Our latest news from head-quarters announced that O'Donnell, reinforced as he has been by Ros de Olano's division, and having now the whole of his troops in hand, was on the point of assuming the offensive, whereas, to the latest date, at all events to the 16th, we find that it is still the Moors who are the assailants, and that they attack with the same impetuous bravery, and each time in greater number. As for the loss as reported in the Spanish bulletins, though, probably, less than that of the Moors, we cannot accept as literally correct, particularly as we find the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army, whose casualties are reported so trifling, earnestly call-out for reinforcements.

Since the foregoing lines were written I have received a letter from Madrid, dated the 14th inst., which would seem to corroborate this view of the question. I may premise that this letter does not proceed from an Englishman—who, of course, would be jealous of the glory of the Spanish arms—nor from a Frenchman, who might be similarly disposed, but from a true Spaniard—as good a Castilian as Ruy Dias of Bivar himself. He says:—

"The sixth combat between the Moors and our troops took place the day before yesterday, the 12th, and O'Donnell's despatch was received here yesterday at 12 o'clock. According to it, General Prim, who commands the corps of reserve, was ordered to protect the engineering works on the road from Ceuta to Tetuan by the sea. At midday the Moors opened their fire on our rear guard; but the affair had no great consequence. We cannot but remark, however, that the Moors persist in provoking these encounters, and that O'Donnell does not stir from his position of Otero. All his despatches are dated at that place, and people hardly comprehend how this 'great military genius' of modern Spain is thus arrested by bands of barbarians, so unorganised, so wretchedly armed—at least, as we are every day informed by the Ministerial press of Madrid. There is no doubt of our soldiers giving on all occasions remarkable proofs of courage; and yet we make no progress. Can it be that our generals are far from being the consummate captains we supposed? The despatch of yesterday would justify some doubts on this head. It tells us that General Ros de Olano, who commands the third corps of the expeditionary army, and who had hitherto remained at Malaga, crossed the Strait yesterday with all his infantry, the cavalry and stores were to follow this morning. It had been thought here, and such indeed was the conviction of competent men, that Ros de Olano would have landed with his troops close to Tetuan, as in this case the Moors would be taken in the rear, and O'Donnell might more easily advance in front. Nothing of the kind has occurred. Ros de Olano landed at Ceuta like every one else, so that the army is crowded together within a very limited space. I must observe that our supplies in camp are very deficient; and we are told that the soldier and the officer, even the wounded, have only rice and biscuit for their soup. Add to this that dysentery is very violent in the ranks and decimates our soldiers. In a word, the army is in most unfavourable circumstances, from what cause soever it proceeds.

"O'Donnell is constantly asking for reinforcements, and new regiments are on the point of leaving Madrid as well as other parts. This, of course, is rendered necessary by the loss we experience daily, and the obstinate aggressions of the Moors, who persist in not making way for us. O'Donnell's force is now about 40,000, but his position is a difficult one. He is separated from Tetuan, the great object of his wishes, by a distance of about eight leagues. The four or five leagues which he has to traverse are covered with a thick forest, or succession of plantations, called the Sierra de Bullones, and form a sort of counter fort to the lesser Atlas. The Sappers and Engineers have to clear this road by cutting down immense plantations; and this labour requires much time. Behind the Sierra de Bullones commences the long, arid, and desolate plain, where the Moorish cavalry, said to be very numerous, awaits our army, ready for a desperate encounter. So that, besides the incalculable difficulties which the forest opposes, the great danger for us then begins. It is on this plain that the decisive battle will doubtless be fought. If our men do not allow themselves to be intimidated by the shouts, and are not moved by the impetuous onset of the Moorish cavalry—if our ranks stand firm against the shock, and our squares remain unbroken—we win the battle, and we take Tetuan. If, unfortunately, the contrary occurs, even partially, we shall be in a very bad condition indeed. But though we should take Tetuan, what advantage can we derive from it? Can we hold the place and fortify it? Some think not; but I abstain from giving you the reasons either for or against, as they are founded mostly on conjecture.

"Be this as it may, the Ministerial journals have changed their tone, and already warn us that the war will be a long and costly one, and that the country must prepare itself for great sacrifices. They said about two months ago that our expedition to Africa would be a mere military promenade for such a commander as O'Donnell, and a capital thing to exercise our soldiers, as well as to avenge our honour.

"I must also tell you that public opinion, which led astray in the commencement by the gasconading, if not worse, of the Ministerial journals, as well as by the extreme ignorance of the Progressista press, had become bitterly prejudiced against England, now shows a disposition towards reaction, and that in a surprising manner. Even now we hear it said that, after all, England, in advising us to settle by her generous mediation our difference with Morocco, and to renounce the spirit of Quixotic adventure which would lead us to Africa, acted as our real friend, and gave us the means of saving the blood we were going to shed, and the money we were about to lavish, knowing as she did that we should obtain no serious advantage for Spain, either morally or materially. It is now remembered that England has been our natural ally, and at present more so than ever; that it is our powerful neighbour that has helped us into this matter by exciting our susceptibility against England. All this and a great deal more is said—more, indeed, than I choose to repeat, and on which I think it unnecessary to make any comment for the present.

"The Palace makes from time to time manifestations of its own special enthusiasm for the war of religion. Lately there was a religious festival in the Royal Chapel, with the object of blessing the two magnificent standards sent to Africa, to serve as the oriflamme to our army. One of them was embroidered by order of the Queen, and indeed her Majesty's royal hands did a part of the work. On one side were the arms of Spain, and on the other a sacred effigy. The second banner was ordered by the King, one side of which displayed a large crucifix, on the other the effigy of two saints."

Commercial affairs in France are pretty much in the same state they were a week since. The slight improvement then remarked is maintained, but it has not made as much progress through the departments as might be wished. The merchants are beginning to resume their operations, but with a caution which is natural after so long a period of hesitation. The first step, however, is made, and if no untoward move occurs on the occasion of the new year, it is hoped that the progress, though slow, will be constant. The French merchants are aware that if they hesitate much longer other parties will derive all the profit to be obtained by supplying the retailers with produce, for which a certain demand always arises at this season of the year. The accounts from Mulhouse represent the manufacturers as actively employed. At Rouen and the other manufacturing towns in Normandy a demand has arisen for winter goods. The market of Havre is animated, without any remarkable change in prices. There are still many looms idle at Lyons and St. Etienne. Orders, however, are shortly expected at Lyons for spring fabrics. The ironmasters keep up their prices; those in the northern departments find it difficult to compete with the English and Belgian manufacturers. The Paris flour market was firm last week, notwithstanding the effort made by the bakers to reduce prices. The quotations are from 53f. to 58f. 50c. the sack of 157 kilogrammes. Flour of the four marks is firm, at 57f. 50c. the sack for the present month, 58f. 50c. for January and February, and 60f. the sack for delivery in March. The price of wheat in the Paris market is firm, with scarcely any variation. The accounts from the provincial markets represent them as either higher, firm, or without variation. Oats were more offered in Paris last week and there were fewer buyers. Rye has risen to 25f. 50c. the sack of 715 kilogrammes. Barley meets a ready sale, at 21f. the 100 kilogrammes.

The following are the prices of the provincial corn markets held yesterday and received by telegraph:—"Arras—A small market, and good wheat scarce; prices 17f. to 22f. 25c. the hectolitre." "Chartres—A large market; wheat sells readily at the prices of the last market." "Dijon—Wheat in good demand, at a rise of 50c." "Marseilles—Market quiet; Irka, 29f. 50f.; Alexandria, 24f. 50c.; African, 34f. 50c. the measure of 160 litres."

THE EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT IN TUSCANY.

The *Times'* Correspondent, in writing from Florence on the 10th instant, conveys the following interesting information:—

The progress of freedom of conscience is not likely to run smooth in Central Italy for some time. I informed you in some of my previous letters that a certain curiosity, if not interest, was awakening in Florence on the subject of an evangelical community assembling on Sundays, and in the evenings of week days, in a ground-floor room, or indeed a carpenter's shop, in that wide and sunny Piazza Bartolae, which has lately been dignified with the name of Piazza dell' Indipendenza. The room may contain from 700 to 800 persons, and as many as 1,000 are reported to have lately squeezed in; no place, I am told, can be secured except as a reward] of an hour and a half to two hours' patient waiting, as persons crowd in, and indeed beset the entrance, not only long before the service begins, but even before the doors are thrown open. Priests, as you know, have been known to attend by scores in their peculiar out-of-door costume, and I have even been assured that his Excellency the Consigliere, Cavaliere, Avvocato Salvagnoli, Minister of Public Worship, has been seen, foregoing his mighty affairs of State, all wrapped in his cloak, just to drop in at the heterodox conventicle.

These good evangelicals would, perhaps, willingly have dispensed with the honour of so distinguished a spectator. Indeed, hitherto, notwithstanding the air of freedom hitherto breathing over these Central Italian lands, they would fain have shunned public notice a little longer, for they had little doubt that many of the customers who showed so much concern about their sayings and doings harboured, in reality, no very good will towards them. Their carpenter's shop, however, is a public place of worship, and the doors must needs be thrown open equally to friend or foe.

The members of the Tuscan Government are all of them liberal-minded, enlightened, tolerant men. The Minister Salvagnoli is, as far as religious opinions are concerned, even something more than all that. He has no reason to humour the priests, who worry him out of all temper; but he and his colleagues have a great political game in hand; they cannot set high reasons of State aside. It is in the nature of all "outs" to lay down principles—it is a necessity for all "ins" to compromise.

Salvagnoli, then, I am told, and, at his suggestion, Ricasoli, have summoned before them some of the most conspicuous evangelical leaders—the Neapolitan preacher or "evangelist," as they call him, Mazzarella, and that distinguished patrician Dissenter and martyr of the Bible under the old Grand Ducal *regime*, Count Pietro Guicciardini. The Minister rubbed his hands and declared himself as staunch a supporter of free religious inquiry as he was before the whole State of Tuscany hung on his shoulders. He congratulated the Dissenters on their thriving prospects, and wished them further success. "Still," he observed, "would not two evening meetings in the week, besides Sundays, answer all their purposes as well as three?" Maybe the Archbishop of Florence would stand the two without making too great a fuss, and there is really no end to the admonitions, threats, and recriminations the Government must stand the brunt of to screen these Gospel Christians from priestly ill-will. The ill-will of the "black" priests, the Ministers assert, would give them little uneasiness; indeed, they are not sure they would not rather strain a point for the mere sake of spiting these; but there are priests of lighter hues, too—men who are trying the "liberal dodge," profess themselves attached to the popular cause and devoted to its official champions, the ministers; of course, however, with a clear understanding that political change is never to be allowed to interfere with the religious institutions of the country.

It is in vain for the evangelists to say that never a word, never the slightest allusion, ever escapes their lips which may, even by the perverse malignity of the most rancorous enemy, be construed into a direct or indirect attack against either the theory or the practice of Roman Catholicism, or even be ascribed to any even the most remote participation, on their part, in the tenets of any Protestant persuasion. They profess utterly to ignore the orthodox and the heterodox churches alike. They read the Bible—the Gospels, especially—explain and comment upon them, without the least reference to other people's views; they have no priests, deacons, or elders; they build up no sect; they constitute no community; they are bound by no creed; their evangelists and instructors are neither paid nor ordained; they break the bread among them on terms of perfect equality, without any precedence or formal ministration whatever. They make no attempts at proselytism; they keep no account of their flock; bind to no duties the members of their congregation; any man, or set of men, is free to join them, or any new set of men may assemble into other associations upon their own plain principles; they import Bibles, Prayerbooks, and a variety of tracts, which are either very cheaply sold or freely distributed. The *colporteurs'* work—that is, the diffusion of their Christian knowledge, and the right of meeting undisturbed—are all they demand at the hands of a Government which has theoretically proclaimed the principle of freedom of worship, and which found that freedom already established in behalf of Jews, Greeks, and Mussulmans.

It is this very latitude of the evangelists that the Minister endeavoured to turn to account, in order to bring about a good understanding between them and the jealous priests. "Since you are so little fettered down by your tenets, and so little troubled by scruples," his Excellency reasoned, "why can you not limit your instructions to those points which you have in common with the Roman Catholic teachers?" But, alas! the evangelical preacher has nothing, will have nothing, in common with the priests. He may ignore them, but there is not a spot of ground in the whole field of controversy on which he may meet them with anything like charity or even forbearance. He is a reader of Christ's Gospel, and his hearers perfectly understand whom he designates by his diatribes against the "Pharisees," and they go all the length with him when he declares there is utter, eternal incompatibility between these hypocrites and the disciples of the Nazarene.

On these terms do these new Italian religionists stand in the presence of the head and ministers of the old Established Church and of the Liberal Government under whose sway they live. The petty restrictions and rather silly admonitions they have lately been subjected to hardly amount to anything like a serious check on their growth, nor are they to be looked upon in the light of incipient persecution. In Central Italy since April last, as in Piedmont since 1848, the Italians have it in their power to emancipate themselves from the Pope as a Sovereign if they will only agree to shake him off as a Pontiff. The day that two-thirds of Italy should embrace the creed of the Waldenses, or organise themselves into a vast evangelical community, undoubtedly they would be able to deprive either France or Austria of their main pretext for meddling with their concerns. The Pope might well settle with his Imperial patrons such matters as the reform or secularisation of his temporal rule; but every man's conscience in Italy belongs to himself alone, and woe to the Bishop of Bishops if a day ever should come in which every Italian might safely venture to lay that conscience bare before the light.

The Italians will not, most assuredly, ever embrace Protestantism; patriotic feelings alone would be sufficient to set them against any form of Anglicanism, no less than against any sect which acknowledged either a Frenchman or a German as its founder. Sheer indifference to all spiritual topics, disgust with religion under any form, and the unattractiveness of the Bible in the thin, feeble garb of the Italian translations hitherto produced, will, in my opinion, prevent anything like a wide spread of this present evangelism—at least for some time to come. But everything in Italy points to total religous disorganisation, nevertheless. Between the upper and middle classes who believe and the lower orders who understand absolutely nothing I see no ground on which anything like a rational religious edifice may be speedily built. Give the Italians full tether and they will run far and wide. They will put down the Pope, sure enough; they will scare away the priests; there will be a sweeping, all demolishing, levelling work. What new world may arise on the ruins of the old one only distant generations may see. In the meantime, if anything is positively clear to every fair observer it is the fact that neither the State nor the Church of Rome admits of reform—that one cannot be in any manner interfered with apart from the other, and that nothing but sheer foreign force, or the imminent dread of it, can stay the hands of the Italians, who are already aiming their blows at their great hybrid internal foe long before they can see how they are to settle accounts with their external enemies.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS—OPENING OF THE PARLIAMENT.

CORFU, DEC. 11.—The peculiar position of the little Septinsular Ionian State, as regards its relations with the high protecting Power, has not inaptly been compared to a matrimonial alliance—not, however, to a happy union, as, instead of presenting a picture of conjugal felicity, its House of Assembly more resembles a court of divorce. Saturday, the 10th, the Lord High Commissioner, accompanied, by a brilliant military and naval staff, composed of the general commanding the station, the admiral, officers commanding regiments, the captains of the squadron, and all field officers and heads of departments, repaired in state to the Ionian Legislative Assembly to open Parliament. The representatives of the Ionian people were assembled there to the number of 30, thus presenting a deficit of 12 out of the 42 representatives of which the House is composed. It was generally asserted that the delegates of the Ionian people purposed manifesting their non-recognition of the Lord High Commissioner's right to open the session, by either leaving the Assembly on his arrival, or by absenting themselves therefrom altogether. I am happy to say that the members present did neither one nor the other, but received his Excellency with all the courtesy due to him on the occasion as the representative of Royalty and of the high protecting Power, four of their number proceeding to the steps of the house to welcome his Excellency on alighting from his carriage, and ushering him respectfully into the Chamber.

Signor Lombardo, one of the members for Corfu, however, sent in a declaration in writing, stating that he absented himself because he did not wish by his presence to recognise the right of the Lord High Commissioner to attend the deliberations of the free and independent Ionian State; and the other members who were present made a declaration, stating that they did not stay away in order not to impede public business, but that they protested against the right of the Lord High Commissioner to intervene.

The Lord High Commissioner ascended the throne erected at the extremity of the chamber, and read the following speech:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen,—Since I assumed the duties of her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, it has been my endeavour to become thoroughly acquainted with the internal administration of these States, with the wants of the country, and with the means best calculated to improve the moral and social condition of the people.

"To assist me in this task, I appointed, with the concurrence of the most illustrious the Senate, a Commission, over whose inquiries I myself presided. The cordial co-operation of that commission and the valuable assistance I received from them, demand my warmest acknowledgments. The results of their labours, in the shape of a report, and the details of their sittings as consigned to the *procès verbaux*, will be laid before you.

"I have also visited all the islands composing the Septinsular State, and have endeavoured, as far as time and circumstances would permit, to become acquainted with all classes, and personally to inquire into their wants and welfare. I have been welcomed everywhere with kindness and attention, and have received marks of sympathy and goodwill for which I am very grateful. The local Governments and municipalities have, with one exception, assisted me to the utmost of their power, and have shown a laudable solicitude for the improvement and well-being of their respective islands.

"After a careful consideration of all I have seen, and of the different circumstances elicited by the inquiries I have instituted, I have formed an unfavourable opinion of the existing system of administration, and a painful impression of the wants and requirements of these States. With a view of obtaining *employes* of superior attainments, and of opening the public service to all who may desire to enter it, I have established a system of competitive examination for the departments placed by the Constitution under my superintendence and control. The most illustrious the Senate have authorised a similar course for first appointments in the departments of the general government. I feel confident that public competition, if strictly and justly carried out, will provide *employes* better calculated for the public service than those appointed under the old system of favouritism and protection.

"But, to obtain good and well-informed servants, it is necessary for a State to watch with peculiar attention the progress of public education. I regret to say, that no subject requires the anxious care of Parliament more than the one referred to. Parliament has set aside annually £12,000 for the purpose of public education; but in the apportioning of this sum the schoolmasters of the country receive a miserable pittance, on which they cannot exist, and the children are left in a condition of ignorance and neglect at once discreditable and dangerous to the State.

"The report of the Archon will be presented to the Assembly, and I invite your serious attention to this important question.

"Bills will be submitted to you on subjects of great interest, and which require immediate legislation. Among the most important is a bill to regulate the establishment and administration of joint-stock banks. The charter under which the Ionian Bank has acted for the last 20 years expires in March next, and the Government, being of opinion that all exclusive privileges are detrimental to the public interests, asks your consent to a bill regulate banking companies on what I believe to be sound and equitable principles. I cannot dismiss this question without referring to the valuable assistance the Ionian Bank has at all times rendered to landed property and commerce in these islands; and my sincere desire is, that the constitutional authorities of the State may be able to pass such an act as will enable the country still further to enjoy the advantages and assistance of that institution.

"A bill will be presented for your consideration on the subject of a further extension of the system of district jurisdiction. I have received many applications from the country districts for increased facilities in obtaining an immediate and cheaper settlement of local differences. I have carefully considered the question, and am satisfied that a system of local tribunals, which has answered so admirably in other countries, is likely to be attended with the same beneficial results here. It is a duty which the Legislature owes to the country to afford the opportunities of cheap and prompt justice to the poorer classes, and by the means of local tribunals to put a stop to the delays, expense, and inconvenience which a reference to the superior courts in the city invariably entails.

"I would also call your attention to the unguarded state of the coasts and ports of the different islands. It is hopeless to attempt to improve the revenue unless the facilities and encouragement afforded to smuggling are removed. A remedy is absolutely required for this state of things, which is not only detrimental to the public revenue, but demoralising to the people. A proposal will be made to you on this subject, which I consider one of great importance.

"Bills are prepared, and will be laid on the table of the House—

"1. To amend the law regarding usury.

"2. To regulate the valuation of the olive crop.

"3. To limit the power of arrest in civil action.

"4. To permit Coloni to dispose of colonial property.

"5. To put a stop to the delays which take place in examining witnesses before the magistrates.

"6. To amend the 71st Act of the 8th Parliament, with reference to the security required of certain public functionaries.

"7. To punish persons who encourage, or who are parties to, the desertion of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of her Majesty's forces.

"8. To abolish the postal tariff now established, and to return to the old system.

"9. To provide substitutes for the judges.

"10. To establish a system of district jurisdiction.

"11. To regulate and establish joint-stock banks.

"Five Acts of Government have been passed by the most illustrious Senate, with my approbation, during the recess, and will be now submitted for your consideration and sanction.

"In accordance with the provisions of the constitutional Charter, the most illustrious the Senate has laid before you the civil list and the budget for the present biennium. I trust to your liberality to make the necessary provision for the public service.

"The finances require careful supervision and strict economy. The number of *employes* who are borne on the civil list of these States is remarkable. They are out of all proportion to the requirements of the service—badly paid, and as a natural consequence in many instances inefficient. It will be the duty of the Government, when time and circumstances permit, carefully to consider this important question, and, with a due regard to existing interests, to propose such changes for the future, by abolishing useless offices and consolidating others, as will give increased efficiency to the service, and produce a real economy in the public expenditure.

"The receipts and expenditure of the Local Governments should be no less anxiously considered and prudently administered.

"The public charities equally demand the careful supervision of the competent authority. Institutions which are intended for humane and moral purposes become sources of immorality and vice when not administered with a strict supervision and wise foresight. It is only necessary to instance the Foundling Hospital of Zante, which costs a sum of £2,282 annually, being more than the third of the whole municipal revenue. It is not to be wondered at that a municipality complains of poverty, when the third of its moderate revenue is devoted to rearing the illegitimate children of the population.

"Such are some of the principal questions which will be offered for your consideration. There are others which will, doubtless, be presented by private members and by the Government, during the progress of the session.

"I have now performed my duty as the representative of the protecting Sovereign in these States. I have proposed measures which I believe to be conducive to the public welfare. I now devolve upon you the duty which properly belongs to you, of maturely considering and finally deciding on the adoption or rejection of those measures.

"To secure the public prosperity and welfare, it is indispensable that a cordial and harmonious understanding should exist among all the constitutional authorities of the State. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to further this most desirable object. Your loyal assistance and frank co-operation are also invited for the welfare and improvement of the people. My confident hope and belief is, that now, when I devolve the responsibility on you, you will prove yourselves worthy of your mission, as the representatives of the Ionian people, and that you will labour to improve the condition and to secure the well-being of those who have confided their interest to your keeping."

The most illustrious the President of the Assembly, Sir Dionysius Count Flamburiaris, then addressed his Excellency as follows:—

"Excellency,—As the Speaker of the House, and in the name of the Assembly, I cannot reply to the contents of your Excellency's important address. I shall call the attention of the House to the subject, and shall feel highly gratified, when authorised, to give your Excellency a precise answer in detail.

"I must, however, assure your Excellency that the House is animated by the desire not only of co-operating with your Excellency and the most illustrious the Senate, but also of promoting any measure that may tend to the practical welfare of the people that it represents, and in whom your Excellency evinces so great and lively an interest."—*Correspondent of the Times.*

The *Cotton Supply Reporter* says:—"It is confidently expected that 4,000,000 to 4,250,000 bales of cotton will be raised next season in the United States. The agitation which has begun in this country, with a view to creating new sources of supply, has unquestionably stimulated, and will continue for some time to come to stimulate, an increased production of slave-grown cotton in America. So far as the immediate results appear we have reason to congratulate ourselves on attaining for the time being one object of this association—viz., an increase in our supply of cotton."

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—Intelligence has just reached London, that Cardinal Wiseman has arrived in safety at Rome, and has been favoured with an interview with the Pope. The illness of the Cardinal, although of a serious character, is not, in the opinion of his physicians, confirmed, still it is not at all unlikely that he will make the Eternal City his residence for the future; but until such time as he may determine upon either returning to England or resigning his see, his episcopal, if not his legational duties will be administered by the Right Rev. Dr. Errington, his coadjutor, and who is, we believe, a bishop *in partibus infidelium*.

INTENSE FROST IN BELFAST.

For several days past the weather has assumed a wintry aspect, and frost of more than usual severity has locked up the canals, ponds, and smaller lakes. The snow which fell some days ago lies hard and crisp upon the ground, and gives no indications of a thaw. Out-door work has been suspended, and the poor, to whom winter always comes with chilling hand, experience, in more than ordinary measure, the hardships of the season. On Sunday night, the cold reached a climax of severity not exceeded in this country during the present century—a fact which we are able to state, not upon the memory of mythical "oldest inhabitants," but from an examination of the more certain and reliable source of recorded observations. Persons who were out of doors on Sunday night, or early yesterday morning, would be sensibly aware of the unusual bitterness of the frost. The air was cutting as an icicle. The very breath froze as it left the mouth, and gentlemen, as they passed through the streets, soon became painfully informed by the stiffness of their beards or moustaches that particles of ice were forming on those adornments of "the human face divine" with each successive expiration. Some who left their own homes "bearded like a Pard," returned bearded like patriarchs, a thick white frost standing on "each particular hair." Yesterday morning, trees and hedgerows were white with a dense and beautiful crystallisation, which continued to ornament them throughout the day, making them look like impromptu Christmas trees of frosted sugar; and from several of the mill-windows icicles might be seen depending as the steam and vapour from the lower rooms condensed and froze on the window-sills. Skaters, curlers, and sliders were in full force on every pond throughout yesterday.

At two o'clock, on Sunday morning, the self-registering thermometer at the Botanic Garden registered 13, being 17 degrees below freezing point. At the same hour yesterday (Monday) morning, the register was 7½, or 22½ below freezing point, the lowest point of which we have any register. The intensity of the cold at this point may be judged from the fact that the minimum attained in average years is about 27.

In 1814, the winter was the most severe of which any persons now living have recollection. In that year it is very probable the lowest point reached was equal to that on Sunday night; but as the self-registering instrument was not then in use, it cannot be ascertained with certainty what was the minimum. At two o'clock on the 13th January, 1814, however, the thermometer stood at 19; which was exactly the same as at ten o'clock yesterday morning at the Belfast Library. By consulting the file of the *Belfast News-Letter* for the years 1814-15 we find some singular facts recorded. Snow began to fall on the 3rd of January, and was not completely thawed until the 29th March, having lain 85 days on the ground. The high-road to Dublin was blocked up for a fortnight, and all communication ceased; and when at length the mails reached they were carried by a man on horseback. On the 8th of February Derry Bridge fell, or rather was swept down, owing to the accumulation of blocks of ice in the Foyle. These circumstances illustrate the extreme severity of that winter, and we have no desire that the winter of 1859-60 shall emulate it; but the fact remains, that the register of the thermometer on Sunday night at two o'clock stood at 7½, a degree of cold of which there is not any record as occurring even in 1814.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

Bull v. Wigmore.

The petition in this case, which was at hearing yesterday, was filed for the purpose of compelling the respondent, who is the landlord of the petitioner for certain lands in the county Cork, to give a renewal of a lease on payment of the renewal fine. The landlord, in 1849, wrote a note to the petitioner, informing him that the fine of £4 was due, and that he might pay it at his "convenience." The petitioner did not attend to this note, but allowed several years to elapse before he tendered the renewal fine, and when he came to negociate the renewal, the landlord set up the note which he had written as a sufficient notice under the Tenantry Act, and that the petitioner, by not attending to it, had forfeited his right to a renewal. There was also a collateral question raised upon several interviews and conversations between the parties, the effect of which was, the petitioner contended, to waive the respondent's right to a forfeiture in case the court was of opinion that he had a right to set up the note he had written to the petitioner as a sufficient demand for the renewal fine.

The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment. He said the first question to be considered was, whether the petitioner had been guilty of anything, in the way of fraud, beyond mere neglect. Fraud had not been pressed in the case, and, therefore, Mr. Bull had brought himself within the first portion of the act. Then the next question to be decided under the second part of the act was, whether the letter written by the respondent was a demand of payment of the renewal fine, or was merely an intimation that the life in the lease had fallen. If the construction to be put on this letter rested solely on the context of it, he might be inclined to say that the petitioner had forfeited his right, but the parties had met almost from week to week, and had frequent conversations, but the respondent never, in any of these interviews, repeated the demand contained in his letter, thus showing that this document was intended in the beginning more as a friendly communication than a formal demand. Without going into the question of waiver, upon which a good deal could be said on both sides, he was of opinion that the petitioner was entitled to the relief he sought. He would not give costs.

James Francis Quin v. Yelverton O'Keefe.

The Lord Chancellor pronounced his judgment in this case. The petition was presented to carry into execution a charging order made by the Court of Queen's Bench; at the instance of the petitioner, a judgment creditor of Mr. O'Keefe, late officer in the Court of Chancery, attaching the pension of £1,000 a-year to which Mr. O'Keefe was entitled out of "the Suitors' Fee Fund," on his retirement. His lordship reviewed minutely the acts of Parliament which created this fund, and gave it as his opinion that his authority over this fund was merely ministerial, and not judicial. He should, therefore, dismiss the petition, but without costs.

In re Jessop.

His Lordship also delivered judgment in this case. The petition had been presented to obtain the opinion of the court upon the will of the late Anna Maria Fetherstone, in this city. The question turned upon two clauses of the will—the first of which gave, amongst other legacies, a sum of £100 to her sister, Octavia Gregory, and the next clause left her sister Sally residuary legatee. The testatrix then appointed both her sisters, Octavia Gregory and Sally, her residuary legatees, and it was now contended that the effect of this appointment was to revoke the residuary clause in favour of Sally, and to entitle both sisters to an equal distribution of the residuary estate. His lordship was of opinion that Sally alone was entitled to be considered the residuary legatee.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY,

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Swallow v. Chaytor.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court, and had not concluded when his lordship rose. The facts have already been so fully reported that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them at present.

The following cases remain still for trial on his lordship's list:—Michael O'Reilly *a.* John Brennan, work and labour done; Francis Codd *a.* Alfred Thompson and others, money payable; James Magee *a.* Charles Ambrose Mark, penalties incurred for breach of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854); William Carter *a.* Thomas W. Adams, non-performance of contract; Edward William Brennan *a.* William Williams and others, assault; same *a.* Pilsworth Whelan.

The remaining business of the court, notwithstanding the very advanced hour to which his lordship sits, is likely to occupy a considerable time longer.

(Before Baron Fitzgerald and a Special Jury.)

Armstrong v. the Earl of Meath.

The hearing of this case, the particulars of which appeared yesterday Evidence was given of a most uninteresting character, after which defendant's counsel called for a non suit, on the ground that the plaintiff was barred by the statute of limitations. After a discussion,

His Lordship directed a verdict for the defendant, and an exception was taken to the ruling by plaintiff's counsel.

JUDGES' CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Justice Hayes sat yesterday at half past ten o'clock, to hear motions for the three law courts.

THE RECENT HOMICIDE AT WICKLOW.

The Queen v. Richard Behan and others.

An application was made in this case, that the prisoners should be admitted to bail. They are at present confined in the jail of Wicklow, on a charge of causing the death of an old man, named Michael Boland, who was placed in charge of a house and land, in the parish of Wicklow, county Wicklow, on Lord Fitzwilliam's estate, from which one of the prisoners was ejected. It was alleged he was furiously attacked by the prisoners, and received such injuries as to cause his immediate death. An inquest was held on the body on the 30th November last, when Richard Behan and his wife Anne were committed on a charge of murder. Evidence was given at the inquest to the effect that, on the 28th November last, the receiver on the estate of the Earl of Fitzwilliam sent three men, named Joseph Carroll, William Bain, and Joseph Gilbert, to the lands of Wicklow, to execute two decrees. Previous to that, Anne Behan, one of the prisoners, was alleged to have made use of threats towards the deceased Michael Boland, and told the receiver if he gave any of her father's lands to him, that he would not live long to enjoy it. Upon another occasion, it was alleged, Richard Behan shook his head in a very menacing manner at Michael Boland. Mr. Joseph Carroll, surveyor to the Earl of Fitzwilliam, by direction, proceeded in company with William Bain and Joseph Gilbert to the lands of Wicklow, for the purpose of taking possession of two holdings under two ejectment civil bill decrees. When they approached the prisoner Richard Behan's house, his wife Anne came to the door, and they told her they had come to take possession of two holdings. She replied that she did not know how that could be, and that although he had some men in the "Barn Gap," she never was afraid of any man yet. Bain replied that he came there to do his duty, and that he should perform it, and at the same time pulled the two decrees out of his pocket, and called over the men to stand in the door while he executed them. Richard Behan then came out, and intimated they might take possession. Instructions were given to have the stock removed from off the lands, and immediately after Anne Behan appeared with a two-pronged fork in her hand, showing the grains to Bain and asking him would that do. Bain then proceeded to the house of a woman named Rose Cullen, and took possession of her house and lands. When returning from the house they saw Anne Behan standing in the field sharpening the fork up against a wall. She again, according to the evidence, showed the grains of it to Bain, and he felt the point of it, and she told him that perhaps himself would get it first, and asked him did he think that one man was sufficient to keep her out of her own house. Another man was then sent to assist in keeping possession of the house. Rose Cullen, after being ejected, came into the yard greatly excited, and cursed Michael Boland, to whom possession had been given, and said they were sawing the timber for the old dog's coffin. Twenty or thirty persons had assembled, and the prisoner Anne Behan, according to the evidence, went before the crowd, with the fork in her hand, and said that if Old Boland was coming up the hill what a fine run she would have at him. The deceased, Michael Boland, shortly after came up, and was stooping to take up a stone, when, as alleged, Anne Behan rushed at him, and placed the fork which she carried across his breast. Richard Behan then attacked him, and on his getting out of the field he lay down, and almost immediately expired. The medical evidence was to the effect that the cause of death was rupture of the heart, produced by the injuries which he had received. The parties in custody were Richard Behan, and Anne Behan, his wife, Edward Behan, Catherine Behan, and Mary Byrne.

Mr. Lever, in support of his application to have the prisoners admitted to bail, argued that the offence at most was but manslaughter, and that the violence was not sufficient to cause death, but that death resulted from natural causes, deceased being an infirm old man. The parties were prepared to give solvent bail to appear and answer the charge at the next assizes.

Mr. Lawson, Q.C., on behalf of the Crown, opposed the applications so far as Richard and Anne Behan were concerned, who appeared to have been the ringleaders. The doctor stated that the unfortunate deceased was covered over with kicks and bruises, and he received at the hands of the prisoners the most brutal treatment. The prisoner Anne Behan shouted out, "There is the old d—l let me at him;" and accordingly she made at him, and pushed him violently with the handle end of the fork against his breast. They threw him down over the fence, and there plied him with stones and kicks.

Mr. Lever said, there was no evidence that he was injured with stones.

Mr. Lawson said there could be no doubt that the violence used towards the unfortunate man caused his death, as there was the distinct evidence of his wife proving that, on that morning, he was in perfect health and strength. He was not aware what particular charge the prisoners would be arraigned upon, but there was enough in the case to render them responsible for the highest crime known to the law. Under the circumstances, the Crown objected to either Richard or Anne Behan being admitted to bail.

Judge Hayes said he did not think he ought to interfere by admitting Richard and Anne Behan to bail, inasmuch as it would be a very serious question at the trial whether the old man's death was directly caused by the injuries which they had inflicted on him. If he did, there could not be much doubt but the offence was one of murder; however, with that he had nothing to do. In his opinion there was a case of murder on the depositions, and he did not think the court ought to interfere to admit either Richard or Anne Behan to bail; but he would grant the application as regarded the other parties, on their entering into solvent sureties of £10 each, and themselves in £20.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Miss Rosalind Davis v. Rev. Mr. Falkner.

Mr. Shaw applied in this case, which was an action for breach of promise of marriage, to extend the time for pleading. The action was brought by Miss Davis, a minor, resident in the county Tipperary, and the parties wished to extend the time for pleading, which would run out before a judge would again sit in chamber, in order that a notice of motion might be served, as there would be a motion in the case on the next day a judge would sit in chamber.

His Lordship granted the application.

Newson v. Morrissy.

Mr. Exham applied in this case, on the part of the plaintiff, that a conditional order of the 29th November, 1859, might be made absolute. The order was for liberty for the plaintiff to take a writ off the file for the purpose of having it served on the defendant. The writ had been issued by the attorney for the plaintiff to the solicitors for the defendant, residing in Dungarvan, who were to appear and file a defence to the action, which was stated to have arisen out of some business dealings between the plaintiff and the defendant's daughter. They, being unable to obtain instructions from defendant, could not prepare a defence, and they served a notice upon him that if he did not give them instructions they could not defend the action. He refused to do so, and, under these circumstances, the plaintiff applied to have the writ taken off the file, and an order to that effect was made, the defendant to pay the costs. The solicitors in Dungarvan made affidavits, swearing positively that the defendant, though he had refused to give instructions, had previously come into their office, and gave them a written authority to appear and defend the action for him, and he, in an affidavit, denied positively that he ever gave such authority.

Mr. Harris, Q.C., opposed the motion, and said that the case was a most extraordinary one, and that the defendant should either stand or fall by his own affidavit. In his affidavit he positively denied that he ever authorised any appearance to be taken to the writ of summons and plaint, and further denied that the summons and plaint was ever served upon him. He stated he informed the solicitors in Dungarvan that he had never any dealings with the plaintiff, nor did he owe him any sum of money. Counsel stated he did not see how the difference could be explained between the parties, save by supposing a case of mistaken identity.

Judge Hayes, having compared the signature to the defendant's affidavit with the writing on the summons and plaint, which the defendant was alleged